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The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 87th CONGRESS

As of June 16, 1961

Party Lineups

	Dem.	GOP	Vacancies
HOUSE	263	174	0
SENATE	64	36	0

BILL	HOUSE	SENATE	STATUS
Depressed Areas (S 1) (HR 4569)	Reported 3/22/61	Passed 3/29/61	Reported 3/8/61 Passed 3/15/61 PL 87-27 5/1/61
Minimum Wage (S 1457, S 895) (HR 3935)	Reported 3/13/61	Passed 3/24/61	Reported 4/12/61 Passed 4/20/61 PL 87-30 5/5/61
Aid to Education (S 1021) (HR 7300)	Reported 6/1/61		Reported 5/12/61 Passed 5/25/61
College Aid (S 1241) (HR 7215)	Reported 5/26/61		
NDEA Amendments (S 1726) (HR 6774)	Hearings Completed		Hearings Completed
Temporary Unemployment Benefits (HR 4806)	Reported 2/25/61	Passed 3/1/61	Reported 3/15/61 Passed 3/16/61 PL 87-6 3/24/61
Medical Aid to the Aged (S 909) (HR 4222)			
Social Security Changes (HR 6027)	Reported 4/7/61	Passed 4/20/61	Ordered Reported
Dependent Children Aid (HR 4884)	Reported 2/27/61	Passed 3/10/61	Reported 4/14/61 Passed 4/20/61 PL 87-31 5/8/61
Sugar Act Extension (HR 5463)	Reported 3/14/61	Passed 3/21/61	Reported 3/28/61 Passed 3/29/61 PL 87-15 3/31/61
Feed Grains Program (S 993) (HR 4510)	Reported 2/27/61	Passed 3/9/61	Reported 3/2/61 Passed 3/10/61 PL 87-5 3/22/61
Mexican Farm Workers (HR 2010)	Reported 4/24/61	Passed 5/11/61	Hearings Completed
Omnibus Farm Bill (S 1643) (HR 6400)	Hearings Completed		Hearings Completed
Mutual Security (S 1983) (HR 7372)	Hearings Underway		Hearings Underway
OECD Treaty (Exec. E, 87th Cong. 1st Sess.)	No House Action Needed		Reported 3/8/61 Passed 3/16/61 Signed 3/23/61
Peace Corps (S 2000) (HR 7500)			
Reorganization Act (S 153)	Reported 3/23/61	Passed 3/29/61	Reported 1/30/61 Passed 2/6/61 PL 87-18 4/7/61
Judgeships (S 912)	Reported 3/30/61	Passed 4/19/61	Reported 2/28/61 Passed 3/3/61 PL 87-36 5/19/61
Civil Rights (S 1817-20, S J Res 81-82) (HR 6875-77, HR 6890, H J Res 403-4)			
Tax Revision	Hearings Completed		
Highway Financing (HR 6713)	Reported 5/1/61	Passed 5/4/61	Reported 6/12/61 Passed 6/15/61
Water Pollution (S 861) (HR 6441)	Reported 4/25/61	Passed 5/3/61	Reported 6/7/61 Debate Scheduled
Tax Extension (HR 7446)	Reported 6/5/61	Passed 6/8/61	Reported 6/14/61 Debate Scheduled
Airport Grants (S 1703) (HR 6580)	Hearings Completed		Hearings Completed
Omnibus Housing (S 1922) (HR 6028)	Reported 6/1/61	Debate Scheduled	Reported 5/19/61 Passed 6/12/61

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

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HOUSE VETOES FCC REORGANIZATION PLAN, APPROVES SEC

The House June 15 in effect rejected the Administration's Reorganization Plan for the Federal Communications Commission (Plan No. 2) and approved Reorganization Plan No. 1 for the Securities and Exchange Commission. The action came on roll-call votes on two resolutions disapproving the plans. On the FCC plan, the House upheld the resolution of disapproval (H Res 303) by a 323-77 roll-call vote. The disapproving resolution on the SEC plan (H Res 302) was rejected by a 176-212 roll-call vote. Republicans voted unanimously to kill both plans. (For voting, see chart p. 1014)

Reorganization plans automatically become effective 60 days after their transmittal to Congress unless disapproving resolutions are adopted by either the House or Senate. Both the FCC and SEC plans were due to take effect June 27. The House action killed the FCC plan; a resolution to disapprove the SEC plan is pending in the Senate. The House also has before it resolutions disapproving Plans No. 3 for the Civil Aeronautics Board and No. 4 for the Federal Trade Commission with action on them scheduled for June 21. Only the resolution to veto the FCC plan, however, had committee endorsement.

Opponents of the controversial FCC plan repeatedly warned that it would "establish a direct chain of political command" starting at the White House and would lead to one-man "dictatorship." They said they would be "surrendering" their authority over regulatory agencies to the White House if the plans were approved and there was "no reason why Congress should let the President legislate on agencies that were supposed to be the arms of Congress." (For Fact Sheet on the organization of the regulatory agencies and proposed reforms, see Weekly Report p. 601)

House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) said he opposed the plan "because it amends fundamental law and I think that is the function of the Congress."

Supporters of the plan said there was no basis for charges of "dictatorship" because the authority of the FCC chairman would be "tightly circumscribed" by the Commission itself. They also held that current FCC procedures were partly responsible for failure to provide adequate regulation of the television industry.

Acknowledging that the plan appeared doomed, its supporters endorsed a compromise measure (HR 7333), introduced May 25 by Chairman Oren Harris (D Ark.) of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee and its Special Regulatory Agencies Subcommittee. FCC Chairman Newton N. Minow June 13 testified at hearings on the bill that the Commission would support it. (See story p. 990)

During debate on the SEC plan, opponents advanced arguments similar to those against the FCC plan, while supporters of the plan said it, as well as Plans No. 3 and 4, would in no way impair the independence of the agencies or Congressional power over them.

BACKGROUND -- The House Government Operations Committee June 1 approved H Res 303 (H Rept 446), saying there was "danger of uncertainty and confusion

in the interpretation of" the FCC plan. The Committee June 12 reported unfavorably three resolutions disapproving the SEC, CAB and FTC plans: H Res 302 on the SEC (H Rept 509); H Res 304, CAB (H Rept 510), and H Res 305, FTC (H Rept 511). The three plans were in effect approved by the Committee May 25. (Weekly Report p. 950).

The June 12 reports, all similar, said the agencies must be given authority to streamline their operations to lighten the "tremendous amount of work" being carried by their members. The reports emphasized that the plans did not purport to change the right of parties to seek and secure judicial review of an agency action, and that the plans did not alter requirements of 1950 Reorganization Plans that the appointment by the agency chairman of the heads of major administrative units would be subject to approval of the commission or board.

Reps. Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.), George Meader (R Mich.) and John B. Anderson (R Ill.) dissented on the reports.

DEBATE -- June 15 -- Oren Harris (D Ark.) -- Opposed the FCC plan because it would change "basic provisions" of the Communications Act, but said the SEC plan did not "trespass on" Congressional prerogatives.

John B. Bennett (R Mich.) -- In the Sherman Adams case, Democrats considered even a phone call from the White House improper, but President Kennedy's adviser James M. Landis testified he saw nothing wrong in making an inquiry to an agency. If the Reorganization Plans take effect, "when Landis gets through.... Sherman Adams will look like a shrinking violet."

Samuel S. Stratton (D N.Y.) -- The FCC plan was an opportunity to improve the "situation on TV and we should uphold the hand of the President."

Chet Holifield (D Calif.) -- The talk of dictatorial powers "sounds good on the record" but the powers given the Chairman would be no greater than those given the head of any big business.

George Meader (R Mich.) -- The President's aim was "to gain control over and destroy agency autonomy and independence."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- President Kennedy June 12 sent to Congress Reorganization Plan No. 6 for the Federal Home Loan Bank Board and Reorganization Plan No. 7 for federal maritime functions. The President said action was needed "to strengthen the management of" the Home Loan Bank Board, and Plan No. 6 would transfer to the chairman responsibility and authority for functions now exercised by the Board.

Mr. Kennedy said the maritime reorganization was needed to "strengthen and revitalize" administration of Government programs, and that recent Congressional investigations disclosed "serious inadequacies, particularly in the administration of regulatory functions." Under Plan No. 7, the Federal Maritime Board would be abolished, the Secretary of Commerce's authority over maritime matters would be increased, and would include handling of subsidies, and a new Federal Maritime Commission would be established. (For texts, see p. 1006)

SENATE PASSES HIGHWAY BILL, EXTENDS BILLBOARD CONTROLS

The Senate June 15 passed by voice vote and sent to conference with the House an amended bill (HR 6713) changing the method of financing the federal-aid highway program and the authorization schedule for the National Interstate and Defense Highway program for the fiscal years 1963 through 1971.

As sent to the Senate floor, the bill would raise less revenue for the highway program than the House version. Both versions provided smaller taxes on truckers than President Kennedy had proposed, making up the difference in revenue by applying general funds of the Government to the highway program.

The only major change in the bill made on the Senate floor was the adoption by voice vote of an amendment by Sens. Maurine B. Neuberger (D Ore.) and John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.) extending for two years, through June 30, 1963, federal incentives for billboard control -- bonuses to states controlling outdoor advertising along interstate highways. Before agreeing to the extension, the Senate rejected, by a 38-55 roll-call vote, an amendment by Francis Case (R S.D.) to limit the Neuberger-Cooper amendment to one year. (For voting, see chart p. 1018; for explanation of the billboard program, see next page.)

Proponents of extending the billboard bonus argued that the amendment merely continued a program already in effect in order to permit those states which had not qualified for the bonus to do so. Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.), opposing the amendment, said the bonus system encouraged states to use their "police powers" to deny property owners the use of their land without proper compensation.

The only other major controversy was an amendment by Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) to change the financing provisions (Title II) of HR 6713 to conform to President Kennedy's requests. The Senate Finance Committee version of the bill would raise, after the first year, nearly as much money as the President proposed, \$900 million a year. But Mr. Kennedy's plan would have raised the entire amount by increasing the highway-user taxes which had been specifically earmarked for the Highway Trust Fund since 1956, while the Committee version provided for tax increases of approximately \$750 million plus diversion, starting in fiscal 1963, of \$150 million annually from the general revenues of the Government.

The Douglas amendment, rejected by a standing vote, would have prevented the diversion from the general fund and instead raised the taxes on trucks. The tax on diesel oil would have been increased from 4 cents to 7 cents per gallon, on trucks weighing over 26,000 pounds from \$3 to \$5 per 1,000 pounds and the tax on tread rubber from 4 cents to 10 cents per pound. Douglas said the changes made by the Finance Committee caused "automobile users to pay more and truckers to pay less" than their fair share of the highway construction costs. (Other amendments rejected or accepted by the Senate will appear in the next Weekly Report.)

BACKGROUND -- The House May 4 passed HR 6713, providing about \$900 million annually in additional revenues for the highway fund. (Weekly Report p. 755)

The Senate Public Works Committee June 1 reported the authorization schedule (Title I) of HR 6713 (S Rept 293) without amendments and the Senate Finance Committee June 12 reported Title II, the financing provisions (S Rept 367).

Title II as reported to the Senate differed from the House version in these respects: it reduced from 5 cents to 4 cents a pound the tax on tread rubber; delayed for one year -- until July 1, 1962 -- the diversion of five percentage points of the manufacturer's tax on trucks, buses and trailers to the Highway Trust Fund from the general fund; and permitted retail gasoline dealers to deduct 1 percent from the tax they paid on gasoline as an allowance for shrinkage and evaporation.

S Rept 367 estimated the following revenue changes as a result of the Finance Committee's amendments: \$4 to \$8 million a year less for the Trust Fund due to the one cent per pound reduction in the tread rubber tax; a loss of \$143 million to the Trust Fund from the one-year delay in the diversion of the manufacturer's excise tax on trucks (but a corresponding gain to the federal budget, which omits Highway Trust Fund revenues); and a loss of \$18 million a year to the Trust Fund due to the 1 percent shrinkage allowance.

The report said 13 states gave gasoline dealers allowances for evaporation of gasoline on which they paid taxes.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, Title I of HR 6713, the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1961, was identical to the House version (for provisions, see Weekly Report p. 755) with the following additions:

Extended for two years, through June 30, 1963, the federal incentive bonus to states agreeing to regulate billboard advertising within 660 feet of certain sections of the Interstate Highway System.

Authorized the use of highway funds for administrative expenses in relocating building tenants forced to move because of the construction of an interstate highway.

Authorized the use of funds appropriated for defense access roads to repair highways damaged by military equipment in the construction of defense installations.

Title II of HR 6713, amendments to the Internal Revenue Code and the Highway Trust Fund:

Continued the gasoline and diesel fuel taxes at 4 cents per gallon through Oct. 1, 1972.

Increased taxes on the following items through Oct. 1, 1972:

- Trucks weighing over 26,000 pounds from \$1.50 to \$3 per 1,000 pounds.
- Highway tires from 8 cents to 10 cents per pound.
- Inner tubes from 9 cents to 10 cents per pound.
- Tread rubber from 3 cents to 4 cents per pound.

Permitted truck owners to pay the federal user tax in four quarterly installments.

Exempted from taxation gasoline purchased for non-fuel purposes as a component material in a product produced by the purchaser.

Granted gasoline retail dealers a 1 percent deduction on their gasoline tax to compensate for evaporation.

Dedicated an additional 5 percentage points (the full 10 percent) of the excise tax on the manufacturer's price on trucks, buses and trailers to the Highway Trust Fund from July 1, 1962 through Oct. 1, 1972.

Repealed a provision of existing law that would have transferred 5 percentage points of the excise tax on the manufacturer's price on automobiles, parts and accessories to the Trust Fund during fiscal 1962-64.

Special Report

Billboard Control Program Depends on State Actions

Initiated in 1958 and due to expire June 30, the program of federal incentives for billboard control authorized federal "bonus" payments to qualified states of one-half of 1 percent of the state's regular federal highway allotment. President Kennedy in his Feb. 28 highway message asked that the program be extended for four more years, through June 30, 1965, and the bonus payments increased to 1 percent. (1958 Almanac p. 140; Weekly Report p. 351)

The House in passing HR 6713 May 4 rejected the President's billboard request and the Senate Public Works Committee May 31 turned down, as an amendment to HR 6713, a proposal by Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.) extending the bonus program for two years, but not raising the amount. (Weekly Report p. 755, 916)

However, the campaign to have the Cooper amendment adopted on the Senate floor gained momentum when the Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance June 8 reported that a poll of Public Works Committee members showed a majority favored an extension despite its defeat in Committee. Earlier, Sen. Maurine B. Neuberger (D Ore.) had announced she would co-sponsor the Cooper amendment and carry on the campaign started by her husband, the late Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore. 1955-1960), who helped develop the bonus program in 1958. Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) led the fight against adoption of the 1958 plan.

The Scripps-Howard report said the Public Works Committee decision to exclude the Cooper amendment had been announced by Kerr, acting chairman of the Committee, after the Public Roads Subcommittee under the chairmanship of Sen. Pat McNamara (D Mich.) had defeated the amendment by voice vote. Although neither ruling was challenged, the report said, its poll showed that of the nine present for the Subcommittee vote four had voted with Cooper: Metcalf (D Mont.), Gruening (D Alaska), Smith (D Mass.) and Young (D Ohio). In addition, the report said, the poll showed that 12 of the Committee's 17 members supported billboard controls.

How It Works

The 1956 Highway Act, which put the Interstate program on its current basis, prohibited the construction of service stations and rest stops on all future Interstate highways, but made no provision for the control of billboard displays. In 1958 Congress adopted controls, instituting the bonus program rather than direct federal regulation.

Under the program, a state must pass legislation prohibiting billboard advertising within 660 feet of new rights-of-way along the Interstate Highway System acquired after July 1, 1956. The Act permitted businesses within 660 feet of the highway to advertise themselves on their own property within 50 feet of the actual activity, provided the signs met certain specifications; one sign was permitted to be anywhere on the property. A second exception permitted a business within 12 miles of an Interstate highway to erect one sign within the 660-foot limit, provided the sign was not on the right-of-way, met certain specifications and was properly spaced in relation to other signs. The restrictions did not apply

to commercially or industrially zoned areas. The Commerce Department estimated that, provided every state participated, the controls would cover about 65 percent of the 41,000-mile Interstate system.

Once a state has passed regulating legislation and it has been approved by the Commerce Department's Bureau of Public Roads, the state must sign an agreement with the Secretary of Commerce consenting to all the federal regulations and guaranteeing their enforcement. After completing the agreement, the state must prove to the Department that it has enforced the controls on a section of the Interstate system -- then it receives the bonus based on the cost of constructing that section. All sections of the system within a state must be brought under the billboard controls under the bonus plan. The penalty for failure to live up to the agreement -- return of the bonuses received.

As of June 15, only three states -- Maryland, North Dakota and Kentucky -- had signed the agreement with the Secretary of Commerce, and none had filed a claim for the bonus. Twelve more states as of that date had passed appropriate legislation and their controls were being evaluated by the Bureau of Public Roads. The states: Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Maine, Nebraska, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin. Of these, Oregon, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin were considered by the Bureau likely to qualify before the June 30 deadline.

Also, as of June 15, at least 11 other states were considering billboard control legislation, but were not expected to complete the necessary requirements by June 30.

Pressure Groups

The opposition to extending the program has been headed by the billboard lobby, the force of which is felt in state legislatures as well as in Washington. One of the principal lobbyists registered under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act of 1946 is former Senate Majority Leader Scott W. Lucas (ex-Sen. D Ill. 1939-51) who since 1957 has filed for the Roadside Business Assn. and since 1959 for the Outdoor Advertising Assn.

A spokesman for the Outdoor Advertising Assn. told CQ that in his group's opinion it was obvious that the existing program had not worked since only three states had qualified for the bonus. He said the billboard industry had its own regulations which were designed to meet certain standards and which were capable of controlling the problem. The American Motor Hotel Assn. and the American Hotel Assn. also have opposed the bonus program.

Support for the program from outside of Congress has come mainly from garden clubs, park planning and wildlife preservation groups and the American Automobile Assn. These groups have argued that the billboard industry has not carried out earlier pledges to regulate itself and exerted great pressures on the state legislatures as well as Congress to hinder the enactment of appropriate state laws.

SENATE PASSES OMNIBUS HOUSING BILL, 64-25

The Senate June 12, by a 64-25 roll-call vote, passed the Housing Act of 1961 (S 1922), authorizing \$6,140,000,000 for existing or new housing programs. Except for elimination of funds for "open space" development in and around urban centers and a modification in the terms of the moderate-income sales housing plan, the bill retained key features of the Administration's program.

House consideration of a similar bill (HR 6028 -- H Rept 447) was delayed when the Rules Committee June 15 put off until at least June 20 a vote on a rule providing for debate. The bill was reported June 1 by the Banking and Currency Committee. (Weekly Report p. 939) House Republicans June 13 announced they would offer at least 40 amendments to the bill, which Republican Policy Committee Chairman John W. Byrnes (R Wis.) called "basically defective" and "way out of proportion to the needs" of the country.

On the final Senate vote, 12 Republicans joined 52 Democrats in supporting passage of the bill, while 17 Republicans and eight Democrats opposed it. The Senate concluded consideration of amendments in the early morning hours of June 9 after a 13-hour session in which opponents waged a hard-fought battle to moderate key sections of the bill. (See Weekly Report p. 937; vote charts p. 1016-17; and Amendments Accepted and Amendments Rejected, below.)

Debate on passage June 12 largely concerned the cost of programs authorized under the bill. Banking and Currency Committee Chairman A. Willis Robertson (D Va.) claimed the bill would increase the fiscal 1962 deficit by \$500 million. Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) said, "The Senate no longer reckons any program in terms of dollars.... I know it would not make any difference if there were \$99 billion involved. The Senate would vote it with a 'hurrah'." Harry F. Byrd (D Va.) called it the "worst" housing bill ever proposed and attacked not only the "backdoor spending" provisions, but also what he termed "sidedoor spending" by contract authorizations. (See Fact Sheet, Weekly Report p. 849) Claiming the bill would interfere "with our free enterprise system," Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) said it was "too expensive in cost, in the numerous and far-reaching areas of life it plunges into."

Supporters pointed to the nation's housing needs as justification for the bill. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) said it was the "best housing bill" proposed during his Senate service. Even with the downpayment requirement added to the moderate-income housing provision, he said about nine million additional families would be eligible for FHA-insured loans under the new program. He said the downpayment requirement eliminated about two million families who otherwise might have been eligible.

Albert Gore (D Tenn.), who led a briefly successful fight June 8 to eliminate the moderate-income housing provision, noted that five million Americans were unemployed and said, "This condition of our economy makes it imperative that the Government have a vigorous housing program." Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) denied that the effects of the bill would be inflationary. He called the bill "one of the greatest affirmations of the ability of our internal institutions" to meet the nation's needs.

PROVISIONS -- The major provisions of S 1922 as passed by the Senate:

Title I, New Housing Programs. Established five new categories of mortgage loans that could be insured by the Federal Housing Administration:

1. Forty-year, limited-interest (5 to 6 percent) loans, made to commercial developers, for construction or rehabilitation of both sales and rental housing for moderate-income families. No downpayment was required for the rental program. For the one-to-four-family sales housing program, the downpayment was fixed at three percent for the first \$13,500, 10 percent for the remainder up to \$18,000 and 30 percent over \$18,000. The maximum mortgage for single-family housing was set at \$15,000 in a high cost area and at \$38,000 for a four-family dwelling in a high cost area.

2. Forty-year, no-downpayment, loans (at below the market rate interest), made to non-profit organizations for construction and rehabilitation of five-family (or larger) rental dwellings for moderate-income families.

FHA authority to contract for new guarantees under these programs was limited to July 1, 1963.

(In Title V FNMA was authorized on additional \$750 million for its special assistance program. Much of this new authority was expected to be used to purchase mortgages guaranteed by FHA under the 40-year programs.)

3. Twenty-year, limited-interest (6 percent maximum) loans for improvement of existing dwellings (more than 10-years old) within urban-renewal areas or one-to-four-family dwellings outside such areas. Loans could be as high as \$10,000 per family unit. (This program supplemented the existing home-improvement program, which was extended in Title V.)

4. Regular mortgage loans on housing incorporating new and advanced design and techniques.

5. Loans on condominium housing -- apartments in a multi-family dwelling that are individually owned and have individual mortgages.

Title II, Elderly and Public Housing. Expanded to \$100 million the 1959 authorization of a \$50 million revolving loan fund to make direct loans to non-profit groups at below the market rate for construction of housing for the elderly.

Expanded the types of agencies eligible to receive such loans from the Community Facilities Administration.

Authorized (in effect) the Public Housing Administration to contract for construction by local public housing agencies of an additional 100,000 public housing units. (PHA had \$336 million available for contracts by previous authorization.)

Authorized \$10 million for demonstration programs (by local housing authorities) experimenting with new methods of providing housing for low-income families.

Raised the limit on per room expenditures for public housing for the elderly from \$2,500 to \$3,000.

Title III, Urban Renewal and Planning. Authorized an additional \$2.5 billion in federal capital grants for urban renewal projects. Of this amount, \$50 million was set aside for federal grants to local agencies to cover two-thirds of the cost of mass-transportation demonstration projects. (See urban planning, this Title, and Title IV, below, for additional mass-transport authority)

Authorized \$50 million for 3½ percent disaster loans by the Small Business Administration to small businesses forced to vacate by urban-renewal projects or other governmental action.

Encouraged development of moderate-income and public housing accommodations in urban-renewal areas, clearing of blighted areas around colleges and hospitals and rehabilitation by private builders of housing in urban-renewal areas by technical changes in existing law.

Permitted local urban-renewal agencies to sell land and property -- at a lower price than might be obtained from private commercial builders -- to cooperatives, non-profit organizations and public agencies (and also to certain private builders operating under Title I, above) who intended to build moderate-income rental units on the land.

Raised an existing authorization from \$20 million to \$100 million for grants to states and localities for planning various types of urban and small-city rehabilitation projects, and raised the federal share from half to two-thirds of the cost of the planning project. Made clear that mass-transport studies could be financed by the planning fund. In addition, gave states blanket authority in advance to conclude interstate compacts to undertake joint planning projects.

Title IV, College Housing, Community Facilities and Mass Transport. Raised from \$1,675,000,000 to \$3,025,000,000 (in six steps by July 1, 1965) the federal revolving fund for low-interest, long-term (up to 50-year) loans to colleges, universities and hospitals for construction of housing.

Raised the limit on the portion of the fund that could be spent for dining halls, student centers and other non-housing facilities on college and university campuses to \$300 million and the limit on hospital housing for nurses and interns to \$225 million (in both cases, in six steps by July 1, 1965).

Raised from \$150 million to \$300 million the community facilities loan fund for local water, gas and sewage plant improvements.

Earmarked \$100 million of the increase for low-interest loans to metropolitan agencies for construction of mass-transportation systems.

Title V, National Housing Act Changes. Authorized the Federal National Mortgage Assn. (FNMA) to borrow an additional \$750 million from the Treasury for its special-assistance program (for a total of \$1.7 billion.)

Extended the existing home-improvement loan guarantee program for two years, to Oct. 31, 1963, without increasing the \$1,750,000,000-limit on the aggregate of loans insurable at any one time. (Loans under the program are limited to \$3,500 and five years. Title I, above, contained a new, 20-year home-loan improvement program.)

Removed the dollar limit on the aggregate of loans that could be insured by the FHA for all general mortgage-insurance programs. (The limit had been raised to \$38.8 billion May 25 in S J Res 89 -- PL 87-38.)

Made Oct. 1, 1965 the cut-off date on the FHA's authority to insure new loans.

Extended for one year, through Oct. 1, 1962, the FHA's authority to insure mortgages on housing for military personnel and civilian armed-services employees in areas around defense installations (so-called Capehart housing) and on similar housing around National Aeronautics and Space Administration and Atomic Energy Commission installations.

Raised from 25,000 to 28,000 the number of housing units that could be built under the Capehart program after June 30, 1959. (An identical provision was in the military construction bill (HR 5000) sent to the President June 13.)

Permitted the FHA to reduce its premium on any regular mortgage insurance from one-half of 1 percent to one-quarter of 1 percent.

Title VI, Other Programs. Extended the farm housing program for five years, through June 30, 1966, and continued in effect, without additional financing, a \$450 million authorization granted by Congress in 1956 for loans to farmers.

Extended the Voluntary Home Mortgage Credit Program for four years, through Oct. 1, 1965. (The program facilitates the flow of private investment funds for FHA-insured and VA-guaranteed home mortgage loans into remote areas and small communities and encourages the financing of housing for minority groups.)

Extended World War II and Korean War veterans' entitlement to Veterans Administration guaranteed and direct home loans until 10 years from the date of discharge plus an additional period equal to one year for each four months of active duty, but no later than July 25, 1967 for World War II veterans and Jan. 31, 1975 for Korean War veterans.

Authorized \$1.2 billion in Treasury advances to the VA, spread over seven fiscal years, 1961-67, for the direct loan program. (Extension of the two VA programs was similar to that provided in HR 5723, passed by the House April 13 -- Weekly Report p. 663.)

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

June 2 -- George D. Aiken (R Vt.) -- Permit public facility loans to privately owned water service companies and cooperatives. Voice vote.

Ralph W. Yarborough (D Texas) -- Extend the guaranteed loan program for World War II and Korean War veterans. Voice.

Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) -- Provide that mortgages shall bear an interest rate uniformly established by the Federal Housing Commissioner for all classes of borrowers. Voice.

June 6 -- Ernest Gruening (D Alaska) -- Increase the construction cost limit for low cost public housing and elderly housing in Alaska. Voice.

June 7 -- Capehart -- Limit the maximum term on new home improvement and rehabilitation loans to 20 years rather than 25 years; limit such loans to homes that are at least 10 years old. Voice.

J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) -- Authorize federal savings and loan associations to lend a maximum of \$250,000 to state business development credit corporations, if state associations are permitted under local law to make such loans in their states. Voice.

A. Willis Robertson (D Va.) -- Require any aid recipient to keep such records as the Housing and Home Finance Agency might require for audit purposes. Voice.

George A. Smathers (D Fla.) -- Permit construction for the elderly of apartments with one or two bedrooms rather than only efficiency-type units. Voice.

June 8 -- Philip A. Hart (D Mich.), modified by Sparkman -- Allow existing non-profit housing in urban renewal areas to be refinanced under the bill's new long-term, low-interest loan provisions. Voice.

Albert Gore (D Tenn.) -- Eliminate the 40-year, no-downpayment moderate-income sales and rental housing provisions. Roll call, 49-44. (The provisions later were substantially restored by the Sparkman amendment, below.)

John Stennis (D Miss.) -- Reduce the number of additional Capehart military housing units authorized for construction from 12,000 to 3,000. Voice.

Francis Case (R S.D.) -- Eliminate authorization for a new \$100 million program of federal grants to assist states and localities in creating "open space" areas in and around urban centers. Roll call, 46-42.

Jack Miller (R Iowa) -- Permit civil defense shelters to be included in demonstration projects under the public housing provisions of the bill. Voice.

Hiram L. Fong (R Hawaii) -- Make lessee farmers eligible for farm housing loans. Voice.

John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) -- Substitute amendment (as amended by adoption by voice vote of two Capehart amendments, one barring public agencies from participating in the rental program and the other assuring that the same rate of interest is charged to all classes of borrowers) -- Restore to the bill in modified form the moderate-income housing provisions eliminated by the Gore amendment (above). Roll call, 47-42.

Sparkman -- Authorize an additional \$50 million for 3½ percent disaster loans by the Small Business Administration to small businesses forced to vacate by government action. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

June 7 -- Capehart -- Reduce the maximum insurable loan from \$10,000 to \$7,000 and the maximum term from 25 to 15 years under the home improvement and rehabilitation loan program. Roll call, 35-56.

Vance Hartke (D Ind.) -- Encourage construction of housing for the elderly through certain tax incentives. Rejected by tabling motion. Voice.

Capehart -- Eliminate provisions for a 40-year, no-downpayment, limited interest (below-the-market-rate) rental program for moderate-income housing. Roll call, 41-50.

Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) -- Substitute for the 40-year, no-downpayment program, an authorization for a Federal Limited Profit Mortgage Corporation to assist in providing housing for families of moderate income. Roll call, 25-64.

June 8 -- Capehart -- Reduce from 40 to 30 years the maximum term of moderate-income sales housing mortgages. Roll call, 39-57.

Capehart -- Reduce from 100,000 to 37,000 the number of public housing units authorized by the bill. Roll call, 34-58.

Capehart -- Reduce by \$700 million the \$2.5 billion authorized for urban renewal grants. Roll call, 38-55.

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- Raise from two-thirds to three-fourths the federal share of the cost of urban renewal projects in distressed area cities with a population under 150,000. Roll call, 43-51.

Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio) -- Eliminate \$50 million authorized for federal grants to assist local communities in financing mass transportation demonstration projects. Roll call, 44-46.

Javits -- Authorize veterans' loans in so-called housing credit shortage areas. Roll call, 28-59.

Prescott Bush (R Conn.) -- Amend the Sparkman substitute amendment (above) by limiting the below-the-market rate rental housing loans to families displaced by government action. Roll call, 45-46.

Gore -- Amend the Sparkman substitute amendment (above) by limiting moderate-income sales housing program loans to 30 rather than 40 years. Rejected by tabling motion. Roll call, 47-45.

DISPUTED INDIANA SEAT FILLED

The House June 14 approved, by a standing vote of 138-51, a resolution (H Res 339 -- H Rept 513) declaring J. Edward Roush (D) winner of the disputed 1960 election for Indiana's 5th District House seat.

The House Administration Committee June 13 had issued a report confirming the finding of its Elections Subcommittee that Roush had received 107,357 votes, a plurality of 99 over George O. Chambers (R), who received 107,258. (Weekly Report p. 900)

Roush was sworn in immediately following House adoption of the resolution, bringing the House to its full complement of 437 Members (D 263; R 174).

The House June 14 also approved, by voice vote, a resolution (H Res 340) permitting both Roush and Chambers to be paid regular House salary plus travel expenses for the period from Jan. 3, 1961 to June 14.

BACKGROUND -- Indiana election officials had certified Chambers as winner of the election by 12 votes, but Roush, who was the incumbent, claimed victory by two votes. The House Jan. 3 approved, by a vote of 205-95, a resolution (H Res 1) barring either Chambers or Roush from taking the oath pending an investigation of their election by the House Administration Committee.

The Elections Subcommittee, in a complete recount of the ballots cast, validated 874 (488 for Roush, 386 for Chambers) that had not been included in the totals originally certified to the secretary of state of Indiana by the clerks of the circuit courts of the 10 counties which comprise the 5th District.

The four Republican members of the Subcommittee filed separate views stating that they accepted the final recount figures. They complained, however, that Chambers should have been sworn in as a Member of the House on Jan. 3 so that residents of the 5th District could "have representation in the House of Representatives during the course of this recount and investigation." The Republican members said there were ample precedents for such procedure.

DEBATE -- June 14 -- Elections Subcommittee Chairman Robert T. Ashmore (D S.C.) -- "We found numerous irregularities in the marking of ballots." Some county officials accepted ballots marked in a certain manner, others did not. "Therefore, we found it was imperative to adopt ground rules....in deciding which ballots were good and which ballots would be determined as bad.... We probably were liberal in declaring ballots valid rather than void....on the sound theory that a voter should not be disenfranchised for some technical error."

House Minority Leader Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) -- "The real question here is, Are you going to override these determinations of a sovereign state under proper procedures....are you going to put the House Administration Committee to the job of recounting every close election that comes up from a district? ...By the simple expedient of asking a man to stand aside," and then adopting a resolution refusing to seat him and ordering an investigation, any man can be barred from taking a House seat. "How close does the election have to be to justify this sort of business? 100 votes, 200 votes, 500 votes?"

Earl Wilson (R Ind.) -- Warned Southern Members that in bypassing Indiana's election laws they were setting a precedent harmful to states' rights; the new Administration and Attorney General are "not looking with too much favor on some of the voting rules....of the South."

COMMERCE, PRESIDENT'S FUNDS

The House June 13 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate an amended bill (HR 7577) appropriating \$626,958,000 for the Executive Office of the President, the Commerce Department and related agencies in fiscal 1962. The bill authorized the Bureau of Public Roads to draw \$2,990,200,000 from the Federal Highway Trust Fund to meet commitments. The fund is financed, not by appropriations from the Treasury, but by highway-use revenues such as the federal tax on gasoline and tires. (See story p. 976)

The House adopted an amendment increasing the amount available for Small Business Administration salaries and expenses from \$17,524,000 to the \$18,447,000 originally requested. Since the \$923,000 increase would be transferred from the SBA revolving fund it did not raise the total appropriated in HR 7577.

BACKGROUND -- The House Appropriations Committee June 8 reported HR 7577 (H Rept 497), recommending total appropriations of \$626,958,000. The amount recommended was \$39,320,000 less than was requested and \$167,942,825 less than was appropriated in fiscal 1961. The decrease was due, in part, to nonrecurring activities included in the 1961 appropriation, such as the Eighteenth Decennial Census and the repayable advance to the Highway Trust Fund. (1960 Almanac p. 380)

The Committee recommended a cut of \$297,000 in the \$5,720,000 Budget Bureau request, and allowed eight rather than the 15 additional personnel positions requested.

The Committee recommended \$559,059,000 for the Commerce Department, \$38,503,000 below requests, and approved only 990 of the 1,460 new personnel positions requested for fiscal 1962. In considering various Commerce agencies, the Committee:

Recommended \$11,965,000 for replacement of one Coast and Geodetic Survey ship (class III) and a new oceanographic surveying ship (class I) that was requested by the President March 29. (Weekly Report p. 642)

Made available \$453,200 for the area development assistance program, anticipating that the funds would be transferred to the new Area Redevelopment Administration. (Weekly Report p. 708)

Made the largest cut in the bill by reducing to \$25 million the \$50 million request for construction of facilities for the National Bureau of Standards.

The Committee did not act on the President's May 25 request for an additional \$53 million for the Weather Bureau to develop a satellite system for world-wide weather observation. It did recommend \$1 million for use of meteorological space satellite data and an increase of \$2,553,500 over the fiscal 1961 research appropriations for use in expanding research on the satellite programs. (Weekly Report p. 920)

The Committee recommended \$26,750,000 in appropriations for the Small Business Administration, including \$20 million additional capital for loans, but did not consider supplemental requests for \$130,898,000 which it said would be considered in a later bill.

The report stated that while \$350,000 was provided for the Subversive Activities Control Board in fiscal 1962, the Committee would consider requests for additional funds in view of the increased work load anticipated as a result of the June 5 Supreme Court decision on the Communist Party case. (Weekly Report p. 967)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 7577: Authorized the Bureau of Public Roads to draw \$2,990,200,000 from the Federal Highway Trust Fund to meet commitments for federal-aid highways.

Appropriated the following:

Executive Office and the President	\$ 12,614,000
Commerce Department	559,059,000
Related agencies	55,285,000
TOTAL	\$626,958,000

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

June 13 -- Wright Patman (D Texas) -- Increase from \$17,524,000 to \$18,447,000 the amount to be transferred from the Small Business Administration revolving fund for SBA salaries and expenses. Voice vote.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

June 13 -- Walt Horan (R Wash.) -- Reduce Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations funds from \$375,000 to \$143,500. Standing vote, 17-48.

MALLORY RULE

The House June 12 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 7053) to qualify a 1957 Supreme Court decision dealing with unnecessary delay in the arraignment of a person accused of a crime. In the Mallory case, which involved an accused rapist in the District of Columbia, the Court ruled that an unnecessary delay in arraignment constituted illegal detention and evidence obtained during that period of delay was not admissible in federal courts. HR 7053 provided that, in the District of Columbia courts, evidence, including statements and confessions, should not be inadmissible solely because of a delay in arraignment. The bill also stipulated that no statement made by a person during interrogation should be admissible unless the arrested person first had been advised he did not have to make a statement, and that any statement he made could be used against him.

Prior to passage, the House defeated, by a 104-252 roll-call vote, a recommittal motion by Rep. John V. Lindsay (R N.Y.). (For voting, see chart p. 1014)

House action represented the third attempt by Congress to reverse the effects of the Court ruling. Both the House and Senate in 1958 passed bills either reversing or clarifying the decision, but action on a conference report was not completed before adjournment. In 1959, the House again passed legislation but the Senate did not act. (1959 Almanac p. 211) Unlike HR 7053, the bills applied to all federal courts.

Opponents of HR 7053 termed the bill a "dangerous attack upon vital constitutional guarantees," said it would permit indefinite detention of suspects, use of "third degree" police methods, and would make the District of Columbia "an island in the sea of constitutional law."

The bill's supporters said the Mallory ruling had resulted in unclear interpretations of "undue delay." They said HR 7053 both would clarify the ruling and aid police in combatting a mounting D.C. crime wave.

BACKGROUND -- The House District of Columbia Committee June 7 reported HR 7053 (H Rept 460). The report said the Mallory rule had seriously hindered D.C. law enforcement but that, in favoring the bill, the Committee expressly wished to make clear it did not condone arrests and detentions unsupported by probable cause.

Minority views were submitted by Democrats William L. Dawson (Ill.), Abraham J. Multer (N.Y.), Jeffery Cohean (Calif.) and Fernand J. St. Germain (R.I.). They said there was "no justification" for the bill because it "opens the door to unrestrained detention of suspects" and puts "enormous power of pressure and oppression into the hands of police."

SHIPPING RATES

The House June 12 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 6775) to authorize the use of the dual-rate system by steamship conferences. The system provides lower rates for shippers who sign exclusive patronage contracts with members of a conference, which is an association of ship lines that serve common routes. Although the system operates under the 1916 Shipping Act, a 1958 Supreme Court decision which termed the system as used in one specific case an unlawful trade restriction cast doubts on its legality.

Stopgap legislation authorizing continuation of the system -- used by about 60 conferences -- was passed by Congress in 1958 and extended in 1961, but the authorization is due to expire June 30. (1959 Almanac p. 208)

HR 6775 strengthened the Federal Maritime Board's supervisory and enforcement powers over the dual-rate system. It also set a maximum spread of 15 percent between an ordinary rate and that charged for exclusive patronage, and stipulated that signatories to conference contracts must agree to provide any records requested by the Board, regardless of what country the records might be in. (The conferences include both U.S. and foreign ship companies.)

BACKGROUND -- The House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee June 8 reported HR 6775 (H Rept 498) with clarifying amendments. The report said hearings held between March 20-April 28 made it clear "our traditional antitrust concepts cannot be fully applied to this aspect of international commerce." The report said although Justice Department testimony was "generally unfavorable" toward the bill, the Committee "believes that HR 6775 represents a minimum but necessary deviation from the concepts of the antitrust law."

In additional views, Reps. Thor C. Tollefson (R Wash.) and John H. Ray (R N.Y.) said that although they agreed there was need to legalize the dual-rate system, provisions covering examination of ship records should be modified because they "could be considered an affront to the sovereignty of foreign nations." Rep. William S. Mailliard (R Calif.), concurring in their views, also called on executive agencies to reach "a uniform policy position" on the system.

MILITARY PROCUREMENT

The Senate and House June 12 accepted by voice votes the conference report on a bill (S 1852 -- H Rept 462) authorizing appropriations of \$12,571,000,000 for procurement of aircraft, missiles and ships in fiscal 1962. The bill included the entire \$11,974,800,000 requested by President Kennedy, which was an increase of \$1.4 billion over President Eisenhower's original request. S 1852 included more funds for Air Force bombers and Navy missile-firing frigates than Mr. Kennedy proposed. The actual funds will not be available until enactment of the Defense Department appropriation bill, which has been held up pending enactment of the authorizing legislation.

The final version of the bill, as sent to the President, authorized \$203 million more than the House version passed May 24, and \$71.2 million more than the Senate voted May 15. (Weekly Report p. 876, 836)

The two houses had agreed on amounts authorized for missiles and Army and Navy aircraft, leaving only the Air Force planes and Navy ship items to be resolved in conference.

On the question of bombers, House conferees agreed to the Senate's authorization of \$525 million for procurement of 'long-range manned aircraft for the Strategic Air Command.' Although the type of bomber was not specified, the funds were originally intended by the Senate to continue procurement of B-52 bombers. The original House bill had provided \$337 million for B-52s or B-58s.

The President had planned to cut back bomber production and there was no statement from the bill's sponsors as to whether the Defense Department would spend the money for more bombers if the military appropriations bill should provide it. Chairman Carl Vinson (D Ga.) of the House Armed Services Committee said it was an "insurance" provision "so that should anything happen" on the world scene, the Executive Branch could immediately step up bomber procurement.

On other Air Force items the conferees agreed on a House provisions of \$21.2 million to equip 15 C-135 jet transports with improved, turbofan engines, permitting the planes to use fields with shorter runways than the conventional jets could use. On a second Military Transport Service item, conferees provided only one of the three new jet planes approved by the House for use by the President and other high officials.

The agreement on Navy missile-firing frigates was to authorize one nuclear-powered and six conventionally powered ships. The Senate had provided seven conventional frigates, the House four conventional and two nuclear-powered ships.

PROVISION -- As cleared by Congress, S 1852 authorized lump-sum appropriations as follows:

Aircraft:	Army	\$ 211,000,000
	Navy & Marine Corps	1,585,600,000
	Air Force	3,841,200,000
Missiles:	Army	550,800,000
	Navy	606,400,000
	Marine Corps	27,000,000
	Air Force	2,792,000,000
Naval vessels: Navy		2,957,000,000
	TOTAL	\$12,571,000,000

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Congress June 13 sent to the President an \$893,-947,750 fiscal 1962 military construction authorization bill (HR 5000) after the House and Senate approved the conference report (H Rept 469) by voice vote. The final version authorized about \$60 million less than the total Administration request of \$954,059,000, but it provided \$85,572,750 more than the Senate version passed May 9. (Weekly Report p. 484, 795)

The increase over the Senate figure was accounted for largely by a \$12 million Administration request for the space program which was received after both the House and Senate had passed the bill. Another \$1.6 million was added when the conferees raised the average unit cost of military family housing to be built by appropriated funds.

The most significant differences between the House and Senate versions concerned the military family housing program. The House extended the FHA-insured, privately constructed Capehart housing program until Oct. 1, 1962 and authorized construction of 7,074 new family housing units plus 5,000 Capehart units previously authorized. (They had not been constructed because a ceiling of 25,000 units was subsequently placed on the program.) The Senate, although recognizing the need for more family housing, was dissatisfied with the Capehart program and rejected the House provisions. Instead, it authorized construction of 2,000 housing units with appropriated funds, at an average unit cost of \$16,500.

The conferees compromised. They extended the Capehart program to Oct. 1, 1962 and raised the existing statutory ceiling on authorized units from 25,000 to 28,000. They agreed to permit the Secretary of Defense to designate the location of the units to be built, except for requiring that 300 be constructed at the U.S. Naval Base, Norfolk, Va. They also accepted the Senate's 2,000 units of appropriated-funds housing but raised the average unit cost to \$17,300.

The conferees added a special \$27-million fund for certain space and missile projects and other classified programs. The amount included \$8,588,000 for the Army's Nike-Zeus missile facilities and \$12 million in classified Air Force construction authorizations which the Senate had deleted from the House bill. It also included, as a new item, \$12 million for construction by the Air Force of test facilities for a solid propellant booster for the space program. The President included the project in his address to Congress May 25 in which he stressed the importance of a stepped-up space effort. (Weekly Report p. 917) Although less than the \$32,588,000 requested, the conferees believed the \$27 million fund would be "adequate to fund the most urgent" projects.

The conferees approved a Senate provision authorizing construction of a new Army Quartermaster Food and Container Institute at Natick, Mass. The House bill had directed that further studies be made before the current Institute in Chicago was abandoned.

PROVISIONS -- As approved by the House and the Senate, the conference report authorized these funds:

Army	\$130,406,000
Navy	138,344,000
Air Force	474,461,000
Defense Department	35,650,000
Deficiencies	48,634,000
Reserve Components	66,452,750
TOTAL	\$893,947,750

In addition, the bill extended the Capehart military housing program to Oct. 1, 1962, authorized 3,000 Capehart housing units and appropriations for 2,000 additional units.

POWER COMMISSION NOMINATIONS

The Senate June 13 confirmed by a 57-27 roll-call vote nomination of Howard Morgan and June 13 confirmed by voice vote the nomination of Joseph C. Swidler to be members of the Federal Power Commission. (For voting, see chart p. 1018)

The June 13 vote on Morgan's nomination was preceded by sharp debate which centered on Morgan's failure

to list two minor arrests in 1936 and 1937 on federal employment applications and personnel forms. Morgan's supporters said the failure to list the offenses was an "indiscretion," and a man of Morgan's experience was needed on the FPC. Sen. Hugh Scott (R Pa.) said Morgan was a "liar and a perjurer" whose nomination would set "a new low standard" for public office.

In the 1936 arrest Morgan was fined \$25 and court costs for assault. In the second arrest, no charges were filed, because Morgan's employer, from whom Morgan was accused of stealing a tire, testified that he had given the tire to Morgan in partial payment for his services.

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Commerce Committee May 16 approved Morgan's nomination 11-4 and it was reported May 26 with minority views (Executive Rept 7). Sens. Scott, Andrew F. Schoeppel (R Kan.), John Marshall Butler (R Md.), and Norris Cotton (R N.H.) opposed the nomination.

DEBATE -- June 13 -- Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- The attack on Morgan is "grotesquely out of proportion to the incidents themselves." Some utility executives want Commissioners "who are weak, vacillating, lazy, or dishonest, and they know Howard Morgan is none of these things." To such executives, "any tactics which provide the faintest hope of blocking his nomination are justified."

Scott -- "It is not Mr. Morgan's capacity to do the job which is fundamentally at issue...the question is whether or not, on six different occasions, Howard Morgan deliberately, consciously and intentionally withheld information about two previous arrests for the purpose of advancing his own career."

SWIDLER NOMINATION

The Senate June 14 confirmed the nomination of Joseph C. Swidler to be a member of the Federal Power Commission.

Debate centered on the President's Jan. 28 announcement of his intention to appoint Swidler chairman of the FPC. Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) said he would oppose any attempt to unseat FPC Chairman Jerome D. Kuykendall before the expiration of his term June 22, 1962.

Kuykendall, a 1953 Eisenhower appointee, was reappointed in 1957. The nomination was confirmed by a 50-25 roll-call vote nearly two months after his first term expired. Opponents of Kuykendall's reappointment said he was subservient to private power companies. (1957 Almanac p. 726) Another vacancy will be created June 22, 1961, when the term of Arthur Kline, an Eisenhower appointee, expires.

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Commerce Committee reported the nomination May 11.

DEBATE -- June 14 -- Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) -- "There should be no question of a bias on the part of any man appointed to a regulatory commission." In view of Swidler's experience in public power agencies such as the Tennessee Valley Authority, "Can we honestly say to ourselves that this man is without prejudice on questions of private versus Government electric power?"

Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) -- Swidler will represent the consumer.

Dirksen -- "There is no way that the President could designate a new Chairman of the Federal Power Commission. If this is undertaken at some future time...this matter probably would land in the courts."

PRESIDENT PROPOSES NEW UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS PLAN

President Kennedy sent to Congress June 13 proposals for major changes in the federal-state unemployment compensation system. The Administration proposals were embodied in bills introduced by Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D Minn.) (S 2084) and Rep. Cecil R. King (D Calif.) (HR 7640).

The bills, which would make the most extensive overhaul of the jobless insurance plan since its enactment as part of the Social Security Act of 1935, would boost unemployment benefits, increase their duration and the taxes to pay for them. The proposals are largely the same as those made by the AFL-CIO. (For an explanation of the unemployment insurance system, see Fact Sheet, Weekly Report p. 180) Most changes suggested in the Administration plan are long-range in nature. None would take effect before mid-1962, while some would not go into effect until 1968. The President said the plan would strengthen the system as a weapon against future economic downturns. (For text of letter see p. 1007)

Major provisions of the Administration's plan were as follows:

1. Amount of State Benefits. Require states to increase weekly benefits to at least half of an individual's former average weekly wage up to a fixed maximum. Raise the maximum to at least half of a state's average weekly wage in 1964-1966, 60 percent of the state average in 1966-1968 and to two-thirds after Jan. 1, 1968. Tax penalties would be provided for states not meeting the requirements (see below).

2. Additional Federal Benefits. Establish a permanent federal program of up to 13 weeks of additional unemployment compensation during non-recession as well as recession periods for workers with a steady employment record who have exhausted state and other benefit rights. This program would take effect March 31, 1962 at the termination of the Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1961, signed by the President March 24. (Weekly Report p. 483)

Covered by the program would be those jobless whose entitlement to benefits was equal to at least 26 weeks of total unemployment. The additional compensation would be equal to half the benefits paid under the state program. The program would establish for recession periods, on a stand-by basis, the same federal program of additional unemployment compensation for workers other than those with a long work history.

3. Equalization Grants. Provide for an equalization grants program under which the Federal Government would pay two-thirds the cost of state benefits over a specified figure when a state experienced a heavy drain on its funds. Payments would cover two-thirds of costs in excess of 2.7 percent of a state's taxable wages except in years when the national average benefit payments exceeded 2.7 percent of wages. In these years payments would be made for over two-thirds of costs in excess of the national average.

4. Financing. Increase the taxable wage rate from \$3,000 to \$4,800 and make permanent the temporary

increase in the net federal unemployment tax level on employers (from four-tenths of 1 percent to eight-tenths of 1 percent) levied in the Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1961. (Under the 1961 law the gross federal tax was raised to 3.5 percent, 2.7 percentage points of which are granted as tax credits to employers who participate in an approved state plan.)

5. Coverage. Extend coverage to over three million additional employees by extending the federal unemployment tax to employers of one or more (rather than present four or more), extending coverage to employees of non-profit organizations, revising the definition of "employee" and by including agricultural processing workers.

6. Employer Tax Credit. Reduce the allowable tax credit for employers in a state which does not meet the new weekly benefit requirement. (See 1. above) The credit would be limited to the rate of the state's 4-year average cost of benefits compared to wages, or 2.7 percent, whichever was less.

7. Training Courses. Require, as a condition for employers in a state to receive the normal tax credit, state laws to provide that compensation not be denied an individual attending a training or retraining course with the approval of the state agency.

SUPREME COURT

Contempt conviction reversed -- The Supreme Court June 12 reversed the contempt conviction of Bernhard Deutch for refusing in 1954 to answer some questions asked by the House Un-American Activities Committee. The majority said the Government had failed to show that the questions Deutch refused to answer were pertinent to the subject the Committee was investigating.

Deutch, a nuclear physicist, had refused to give the names of persons he knew at Cornell University who might have a connection with the Communist Party. He did testify about his own relationships with the party. Deutch was convicted of contempt and sentenced to three months in jail. The Supreme Court said the Committee was investigating Communist infiltration in labor in the Albany, N.Y. area, and the questions Deutch refused to answer had nothing to do with either Albany or labor. (1954 Almanac p. 365)

The majority opinion was written by Justice Potter Stewart, who was joined by Chief Justice Earl Warren and Justices Hugo L. Black, William O. Douglas and William J. Brennan Jr. Justices John M. Harlan and Felix Frankfurter said the Court was drawing stricter rules for Congressional committees than it did for the courts. They and Justices Charles E. Whittaker and Tom C. Clark said the Government had proved that the questions Deutch refused to answer were pertinent to what the Committee was doing.

New York case -- In another case, the Court the same day unanimously struck down a decision of the New York Court of Appeals that had removed the Communist

Party from the list of organizations whose employees could be covered by state unemployment insurance. New York state had taken the action under the Communist Control Act of 1954, which said that the Communist Party was "not entitled to any of the rights, privileges and immunities attendant upon legal bodies created under the jurisdiction of the United States or any political subdivision thereof."

The Court's decision, written by Justice Harlan, said that in the 1954 law Congress did not intend what New York had done.

Communist Party registration -- In related developments, the following events were subsequent to the Supreme Court's June 5 Communist Party decisions (Weekly Report p. 967):

The national headquarters of the Communist Party June 5 issued a statement that the Court decisions constituted "a crushing blow to democracy and the Constitution." The statement, signed by Gus Hall, the Party's secretary general, said the Party would carry on its programs. June 8 Hall said the Party would not comply with the Court ruling that the Party must register. Hall said the ruling "asks the Communist Party to commit suicide."

Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy June 10 said the Government would move promptly to make the party register with the Government and list its officers and members. The deadline for registration by the Party was set at Aug. 9 by the Court. If the Party did not register by then, its officers would have ten days following that to register on behalf of the Party or face a \$10,000 fine and five years in jail for each day of non-compliance.

AEC decision -- The Supreme Court June 12, by a 7-2 vote, upheld the Atomic Energy Commission's procedures for authorizing the construction and operation of nuclear power plants. Three labor unions had argued that the Commission had not properly followed the safety regulations in the Atomic Energy Law in authorizing the construction of an experimental atomic power plant at Lagoona Beach, Mich. (Power Reactor Development Co. v. IUE)

The construction permit was issued despite a finding that it was not established that the reactor could be operated without a possibility of releasing significant amounts of radioactive products into the air. The location is between Detroit and Toledo.

The Commission argued that construction was permissible despite the finding because an operating permit would not be issued until the reactor was proved safe. The unions argued that so much money would be spent on building the reactor that the AEC would be forced by economic considerations to grant an operating permit whether or not the operation was safe.

Writing for the majority, Justice William J. Brennan Jr. said the courts could not assume that the AEC would not live up to its duty to protect the public safety. When the AEC makes its ultimate safety findings on operation, he said, the unions could then protest if they found them unsatisfactory.

Justices William O. Douglas and Hugo L. Black dissented. Douglas said the AEC's approach was "a light-hearted approach to the most awesome, the most deadly, the most dangerous process that man has ever conceived."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- AEC Commissioner Robert E. Wilson June 13 told the Joint Atomic Energy Committee that a Jan. 3 nuclear explosion that killed

three servicemen at the national testing station in Idaho "could and should have been prevented." He said that "responsibility for the accident was quite general throughout the atomic energy organization, including the commissioners."

Press publicity -- The Supreme Court May 5 unanimously set aside an Indiana murder conviction because the defendant's constitutional rights had been denied by adverse publicity in newspapers and on radio and television which prejudiced the jury against the defendant. (Irwin v. Dowd)

SCHOOL DESEGREGATION SUIT

Federal District Court Judge Oren R. Lewis June 14 rejected the Justice Department's April 26 request that it be allowed to intervene as a plaintiff in the Prince Edward County, Va., school case.

The County schools had been closed in 1959 to avoid court-ordered desegregation. White children thereafter attended private schools financed by state tuition grants. The Government argued that this constituted discriminatory use of tax funds. It asked the federal court to withhold all Virginia school funds until Prince Edward County schools were reopened on a desegregated basis. (Weekly Report p. 766)

Judge Lewis said that granting the Government the right to intervene would "unduly delay and prejudice" the rights of the original parties in the case. He said the Virginia situation differed from earlier ones in Little Rock and New Orleans, where the Government had entered as a "friend of the court." He said the Virginia problem "has been and is being solved in a lawful and proper manner through the courts. There has been no defiance of the court's orders.... The United States has no right to intervene...on that ground until this court has first determined that its orders are in fact being violated or circumvented."

He said the Government's request that funds be cut off could "jeopardize the education of several thousand Virginia children." He also said that Congress in the past had refused to give the Government the authority to initiate school desegregation suits. He said that to authorize the Government to enter as a plaintiff would appear to be "contrary to the intent of Congress." (Weekly Report p. 667)

FREEDOM RIDES

Federal District Court Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. let die his June 2 temporary order restraining "freedom rides" through Alabama. The order was allowed to lapse for procedural reasons and a hearing on renewal of the order was set for July 17. (Weekly Report p. 945)

MEMBERS SWORN IN

John G. Tower (R) June 15 was sworn in as U.S. Senator from Texas, taking the seat which had been held formerly by Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson. The new Senate line-up: 64 Democrats, 36 Republicans, no vacancies. (Weekly Report p. 934)

J. Edward Roush (D) June 14 was sworn in as U.S. Representative from the 5th Indiana District following House approval of a resolution (H Res 339) granting him the seat in a disputed election. (See p. 980). The new House line-up: 263 Democrats, 174 Republicans, no vacancies.

DELINQUENCY UNIT BEGINS HEARINGS ON TV CRIME SHOWS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary, Juvenile Delinquency Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On programming of crime and violence-type television shows and their impact, if any, on juvenile behavior.

TESTIMONY -- June 8 -- Subcommittee Chairman Thomas J. Dodd (D Conn.) said in an opening statement that a staff study showed an increase in the weekly programming of TV shows of crime and violence from 16.6 percent of the total programming time in 1954 to 50.6 percent in 1961. Dodd said the hearings would seek to discover "why the various television codes have not proved effective in providing desirable programs for children."

Dr. Ralph Gary, professor of educational psychology at Boston University, said there was sufficient evidence to justify the proposition that TV shows "at least reinforce" impulses already active in young people, even if it could not be proven that TV created new harmful tendencies toward crime. He gave these figures on juvenile TV viewing habits: 1.5 million children under age 6 viewed "Cheyenne"; 3.5 million to 4 million children under 17 years of age viewed "Malibu Run", "Laramie", and "The Untouchables." He said an analysis of the plots of 78 action-adventure TV dramas broadcast in Washington, D.C. in a one-week period showed "the theme presented most frequently was the desire for money, wealth, and power."

Dr. Peter P. Lejins, professor of sociology at the University of Maryland, said "it has been established that the techniques of committing offenses as portrayed on the screen, are actually picked up, imitated and used in committing real offenses by juveniles."

Richard Lewis, an executive producer for Revue Studios of Universal City, Calif., said he was the originator and over-all supervisor of "Whispering Smith," a Western series from which several episodes were shown to the Subcommittee. Lewis said, "we often conceal the classics in the Western form," and that the bloody revenge theme was not unusual. "The classics have used it, the other Westerns have used it, vengeance is a theme that runs all through Greek tragedy, all through Shakespeare's tragedies," he said.

June 9 -- William T. Orr, executive producer of Warner Brothers Pictures, Inc., said violence was included in Western shows because it was a basic dramatic tool and was "part of the winning of the West." "The Western is really a very simple form of drama," he said. "White is generally very white and black is generally very black. I believe kids can understand who is good and who is bad." He said he had no knowledge of writers being told to "beef up" shows with more violence to obtain better ratings.

James V. Bennett, director of the U.S. Bureau of Prisons, said there was "a sufficient body of sound professional and competent opinion based on research evidence that exposure to the viewing of crime, mayhem,

and conflict as a means of entertainment has a deleterious emotional impact on youth and creates the risk of triggering delinquent behavior." He said some TV programs depicted law enforcement officers as "gauche, stupid and in fact venal at times," and such portrayals hindered recruitment of officers and damaged the morale of those already in service. He said "scattered statistics" showed 26 percent of the young offenders at the Ashland, Ky., Federal Youth Center and 23 percent of those at the National Training School in Washington believed television had influenced them toward a conflict with the law.

Thomas W. Moore, vice president in charge of programming and talent for the American Broadcasting Co., said violence was used only when essential to plot development and that ABC tried to avoid any misplaced sympathy with the villains.

Dodd said the hearings might lead to legislation requiring networks to be licensed by the Federal Communications Commission.

June 13 -- Mrs. Clara S. Logan, president of the National Assn. for Better Radio and Television, said her organization's latest survey of TV crime programmed before 9 P.M. during a one-week period showed the following: 144 murders, 143 attempted murders, 52 "justifiable" killings, 14 druggings, 12 jail breaks, 36 robberies, six thefts, 13 kidnappings, six burglaries, seven tortures, six extortion cases, five blackmails, 11 planned murders, four attempted lynchings, one massacre, one mass murder, one planned mass murder by arson, three gangland shootings, one mass gun battle, and one mass kidnapping.

Mrs. Logan said "even the most conscientious parent cannot stay by the set and guard against objectionable programs and commercials," and that "the child who is not permitted to view programs viewed by all the other children feels resentment towards his parents, and it sets him apart from his playmates." "The fact is, the one child who does not see horror and crime programs lives and will live in the world created by the fifty who do," she said. She said her organization believed "the solution to this critical problem lies in public enlightenment and greater determination that our children be exposed to higher standards or programs. The public does not realize the power it could exert over broadcasting."

The Subcommittee viewed scenes from a Columbia Broadcasting Co. series, "Malibu Run," and afterwards CBS vice president Oscar Katz read a network memorandum which said, "The regeneration of the girl who grew up willy-nilly, with little parental supervision, and fell in with the wrong crowd, but who learned to disapprove of this crowd and eventually return to normalcy is clearly demonstrated. The fact that juvenile delinquents are full of bravado when in groups, do much damage functioning this way, but are cowards and cannot stand up to a final show-down also is clearly demonstrated."

TAX REVISION

COMMITTEE -- House Ways and Means.

CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- On the Administration's proposals for revision of tax laws. (Weekly Report p. 913) Testimony:

May 31 -- Willis H. Satterthwaite, representing the American Life Convention and Life Insurance Assn. of America, said the proposed withholding tax on corporate dividends and taxable interest presented "many difficulties and inequitable consequences" and would deprive the economy of needed investment income. Satterthwaite said more time should be allotted to properly assess the results of the Internal Revenue Service's educational campaign to remind individuals to report dividend income. He recommended that the campaign be supplemented by strengthened enforcement techniques.

The Screen Actors Guild, in a letter to the Committee, supported the Administration proposal to restrict tax exemptions on income earned by Americans living abroad. Such a restriction, the letter said, would help reverse a current trend in which "millions of dollars" were spent in foreign countries because many U.S. actors insisted on making films abroad.

The Committee June 5-9 heard testimony on the President's proposals for higher taxes on income earned abroad. The proposals included: taxation of foreign subsidiaries of U.S. companies in "developed" countries on a yearly basis; elimination of tax deferral for companies which sought "tax havens"; identical taxation of foreign and domestic investment companies; elimination or restriction of tax exemption on income earned by Americans living abroad; termination of exclusion from the estate tax of real estate located abroad.

June 5 -- Stanley H. Ruttenberg, AFL-CIO Research Director, supported the Administration proposals. He said current laws enabled U.S. firms "to make twice as much money from their foreign subsidiaries to reinvest abroad as they can from their domestic facilities for reinvestment in the United States."

Fred W. Peel of the U.S. Council of the International Chamber of Commerce said the proposals represented "a serious backward step in our relations with the rest of the free world." If higher taxes are imposed on U.S. firms, Peel said, "our opportunities for sale of our products will be drastically limited and employment opportunities in the U.S. will suffer."

Walter A. Slowinski of the Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. opposed the Administration proposals. Slowinski recommended liberalization of tax treatment of income derived from sources abroad.

June 6 -- Warren S. Adams of the National Assn. of Manufacturers said the proposal to tax foreign subsidiaries of U.S. companies in economically developed countries on a yearly basis would "contribute only modestly to a solution of the present balance of payments problem" and would be "of very real detriment" to U.S. foreign trade. Adams said foreign trade in the long run offered the best solution to reversing a balance of payments deficit.

Edwin N. Altman of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Department supported the Administration proposals. Altman said registry of American ships in such low tax countries as Panama and Liberia represented "the grossest and least justified abuse of the tax haven device."

Erling D. Naess, part owner of a Panamanian corporation which owned a fleet of tankers and dry cargo vessels registered in Liberia, said it was economically necessary for U.S. shipowners to enjoy tax deferral because taxes were low or non-existent in the principal European maritime countries.

June 7 -- Former Defense Secretary (1957-59) Neil S. McElroy, board chairman of Procter & Gamble Co., said taxation of foreign subsidiaries on a yearly basis would make it "tremendously difficult" for the companies to compete with foreign-based companies whose profits were not taxed until they were returned to shareholders as dividends. Enactment of the proposal would give one Procter and Gamble overseas competitor an \$8 million to \$10 million advantage over a ten-year period, he said. McElroy urged postponement of action on the proposal until a full study was made of its effect on the national interest.

John I. Connolly, representing state Chambers of Commerce, said the proposed tax on subsidiaries would be unconstitutional. He said it would violate the 16th Amendment, which authorized the U.S. income tax.

June 8 -- Herbert Aller of the International Alliance of Theatrical State Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators supported restriction on tax exemption on income earned by Americans living abroad. Tax incentives encouraging the making of motion pictures abroad caused unemployment among motion picture technicians in the U.S., Aller said.

George Boyd Jr. of the American Paper and Pulp Assn. said the proposal to tax foreign subsidiary income would curtail foreign investment and reduce U.S. employment. He said the exports which U.S. companies shipped to foreign affiliates had "saved many thousands of jobs in our American paper industry."

June 9 -- Philip N. Buckminster of the Chrysler Corp. said the subsidiary taxation proposal would impair "the ability of American companies to enter world markets and to compete on equal terms with foreign business."

Robert J. Caverly, executive vice president of the Hilton Hotels, opposed the Administration proposals. He said Congress should concentrate on correcting specific tax abuses rather than revision of the tax system.

URBAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations, Executive and Legislative Reorganization Subcommittee.

CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- On an Administration bill (HR 6433) to create a Cabinet-level Urban Affairs and Housing Department. The department would take over the functions of the Housing and Home Finance Agency. (Weekly Report p. 951) Testimony:

June 13 -- Leon M. Despres of the Americans for Democratic Action supported creation of the Cabinet-level office which he said could "develop an harmonious housing and urban renewal program" and "stimulate the growth of balanced city communities." The existing national housing program was "makeshift and disparate," he said, and even the best urban renewal programs were "not remotely keeping up with city decay." Despres recommended that any federal mass transit and highway programs be geared to each other and to urban development programs through the new department.

National Assn. of Home Builders President E.J. Burke Jr. said he supported the proposal in principal.

He recommended amendments to: emphasize the role of federal housing agencies in encouraging and assisting the private housing industry; create two (rather than one) Under Secretaries, one for housing and one for urban affairs; and retain the Federal Housing Administration intact within the new department (rather than abolishing it and transferring its powers to the Secretary).

National Housing Conference President Nathaniel S. Keith endorsed the proposal and recommended an amendment to the policy statement emphasizing the "promotion of orderly, efficient and economic land uses."

Stanley B. Frosh of the National Assn. of County Officials said the nation's housing goals could be achieved "most effectively" by working through "existing levels of government and by the promotion of increased inter-governmental cooperation." He said instead of creating a new department the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations should be "elevated to the status of a full time, fully manned arm of the Executive Branch" and a special assistant to the President should be named to coordinate all federal urban programs.

Paul A. Belknap of the National Assn. of Manufacturers opposed HR 6433. He said creation of the proposed department would "further divert the time and talent of the Congress and the Executive Branch" from "truly national tasks."

Representatives of the National Assn. of Housing and Redevelopment Officials and the AFL-CIO endorsed HR 6433.

MEXICAN FARM LABOR

COMMITTEE -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry, General Legislation and Agricultural Research Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- On bills (HR 2010, S 1466, S 1945) to extend the Mexican farm labor program (PL 82-78). (Weekly Report p. 794)

BACKGROUND -- The House May 11 passed a bill (HR 2010) extending until Dec. 31, 1963, without change, the Mexican farm labor program. The program, first authorized in 1951 by PL 82-78, empowered the Labor Department to import Mexican farm workers and supply them to U.S. farmers unable to hire sufficient U.S. farm help. It was due to expire Dec. 31, 1961.

Assistant Labor Secretary Jerry R. Holleman, testifying before the House Agriculture, Equipment, Supplies and Manpower Subcommittee, March 17 said the Kennedy Administration opposed extension of PL 78 unless it was substantially amended to give specific protections for the interests of U.S. migrant farm workers. The Administration's Mexican farm labor bill (HR 6032), sponsored by Rep. Merwin Coad (D Iowa), was defeated in the House Agriculture Committee April 18 by a 25-3 vote. (Weekly Report p. 537)

As introduced, the Administration bill:

Extended PL 78 for two years, from Dec. 31, 1961 to Dec. 31, 1963.

Authorized the Labor Secretary to limit the number of Mexican laborers that might be employed by any farmer to the extent necessary to assure active competition for U.S. workers. (With this power, the Department could require an employer of Mexican workers to maintain a specific proportion of U.S. workers in his work force.)

Required farmers to offer comparable employment conditions to U.S. and Mexican workers.

Established a new wage formula which required farmers wishing to hire labor under PL 78 to offer the state or national average hourly farm labor wage rate or, if rates in the area were below the national average, required farmers to offer a raise of 10 cents per hour each year until the program expired in 1963.

Specified that Mexican workers might not be used in work involving power-driven machinery, or in any work other than temporary or seasonal.

The Administration bill was introduced in the Senate May 23 (S 1945) by Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D Minn.). The provision requiring comparable employment conditions for U.S. and Mexican workers had been introduced as a separate bill March 29 (S 1466) by Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.).

TESTIMONY -- June 12 -- Matt Triggs of the American Farm Bureau Federation supported HR 2010. He said the Mexicans were needed to perform the "stoop labor" required in weeding and harvesting many crops. Triggs said small farmers, unable to afford mechanization, would be most adversely affected by termination of the Mexican farm labor program.

Triggs opposed the Administration proposal permitting the Labor Department to limit the number of Mexican workers supplied to individual farmers. He said it would be impossible to administer the provision "equitably." He also opposed the Administration proposal requiring farmers to offer comparable employment conditions to U.S. and Mexican workers. Triggs said U.S. workers were free to leave employment to seek better jobs and this "advantage" offset the benefits guaranteed Mexicans under PL 78.

Richard T. O'Connell of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives supported HR 2010. He said the wage formula proposed in S 1945 gave the Labor Secretary too much power over farm wages.

Rev. Douglas M. Still of the National Council of Churches of Christ supported S 1945. He said it should be amended to specify a final termination date for the program and provide a gradual reduction in the number of Mexican farm workers admitted to the U.S.

J. Banks Young of the National Cotton Council endorsed HR 2010. He said the Mexican farm labor program met a continuing need for a supplemental farm labor force.

June 13 -- Labor Secretary Arthur J. Goldberg said S 1945 would protect the interests of U.S. farm workers. Goldberg said the proposed wage formula was necessary to prevent farm wages from remaining static in any area. He said wages failed to rise along with national gains under PL 78 because Mexican labor, hired each year at the minimal rate required in PL 78, tended to reduce wages offered domestic workers in the area.

Richard C. Shipman of the National Farmers Union opposed HR 2010. He said PL 78 adversely affected domestic migrant workers' job opportunities and was detrimental to the family farms. He said large commercial farms, using imported, low-cost labor, flooded the markets with crops and depressed prices the family farmers received for their products. Shipman said PL 78 was contradictory to the goal of full employment for which the Full Employment Act, the Area Redevelopment Act and the Fair Labor Standards Act were enacted.

Andrew J. Biemiller of the AFL-CIO supported S 1945 but said the bill should also prohibit use of Mexicans in the production of surplus commodities and use of Mexicans as strike breakers.

HEARINGS ON PRESIDENT'S MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

COMMITTEE -- House Education and Labor, Unemployment Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- June 6 and 14 -- On HR 7373, an Administration bill to provide training and relocation of unemployed workers.

BACKGROUND -- In his May 25 Special Message to Congress on Urgent National Needs President Kennedy announced he was sending to Congress a Manpower Development and Training Program "to replace those skills made obsolete by automation and industrial change with the new skills which the new processes demand." (Weekly Report p. 917) The Administration bill (HR 7373, S 991) was introduced May 29 by Rep. Elmer J. Holland (D Pa.) and Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.). (For transmittal letter, see Weekly Report p. 923)

As introduced, the bill established a four-year training program for unemployed workers using vocational schools or on-the-job training facilities. The major provisions:

On-the-job training -- The Labor Secretary was directed to make agreements with institutions, organizations and groups to provide on-the-job training in new skills for unemployed workers. The organizations utilized were to be reimbursed by the Government.

Vocational education -- The Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare was directed to make agreements with private and state institutions, facilities, organizations and groups to expand vocational education programs to train unemployed workers in new skills. The HEW Secretary was to set standards and reimburse training institutions for services.

Eligibility -- Government-financed training was provided for workers unemployed six months or longer because their skills had become obsolete or were inadequate to assure full time employment. The bill also provided that certain employed workers in need of additional training would be trained partially at Government expense.

Administration -- The Labor Secretary was directed to administer the program. He was directed to screen applicants, determine the training needs of the workers, and insure adherence of training programs to the standards set in the bill. He was also directed to study and publish information on patterns of industrial change and practices of employers and unions affecting workers' mobility.

Compensation -- The bill provided that total compensation paid to on-the-job trainees was not to exceed \$46 per week. The Government was to contribute either half of the total compensation or half of the retraining allowance given vocational school trainees in the same state, whichever was less. For trainees attending vocational schools, the bill provided up to a year of weekly federal living allowances not to exceed weekly state unemployment compensation payments.

Relocation -- The Federal Government was directed to pay half of the cost of moving volunteers from unemployment areas to places extending "bona fide offers of employment of extended duration."

Funds -- The bill authorized such appropriations as might be necessary to carry out the four-year program.

TESTIMONY -- June 6 -- Labor Secretary Arthur J. Goldberg said the program would provide much of the manpower needed to insure maximum U.S. production and employment. He said priority for retraining would be

given to heads of families over 30 years of age who had "considerable" job experience. He said a worker would be assisted in relocating only if suitable jobs were unavailable in his home community, and only in response to a firm offer of long-term employment in a job-surplus area. Under questioning, Goldberg said the program would require a \$700 million expenditure over the four-year period to retrain 800,000 workers. He said the program would not lead to "regimentation" of the workers and the relocation program would not "rob any community of its labor force."

Representatives of vocational education schools said the Labor Secretary should not be given responsibility for on-the-job training of workers. They said the HEW Department and state and local vocational education boards should direct all training involved in the program. All on-the-job training should be preceded by vocational school training to prepare workers for learning new jobs, they said. They recommended that financial assistance to build training facilities be provided.

Wilbur J. Cohen, HEW assistant secretary for legislation, said the proposed vocational training program would expand existing federal-state programs. He said the program, to be successful, would have to be coordinated with the existing state programs, with the area redevelopment program, and with the public assistance program for children of unemployed.

June 14 -- James B. Carey of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department supported HR 7373 as a "milestone in the field of social legislation." He said the Government should pay more than half the cost of moving workers from unemployment areas to job surplus areas. He said Labor Department supervision of all phases of the program was necessary to insure that the program did not become a "device" for lowering wage standards or "unloading legitimate private wage costs onto the Government." He said the program should provide more than one year of training for certain technical jobs.

George Meany, AFL-CIO president, said a Government program to reduce unemployment was needed to provide jobs for retrained workers. He said the U.S. Employment Service should be revamped to provide better placement services for unemployed workers. Meany said the provision of HR 7373 for compensation of on-the-job trainees should be revised to provide regular hourly rates for actual production and maintenance work performed, and Government payments should be separated from wages paid by the employer. He said HR 7373 should not disqualify trainees from receiving unemployment compensation benefits. A provision prohibiting discrimination in the operation of the program should be added to the bill, Meany said.

SENATE HEARINGS

The Senate Labor and Public Welfare, Employment and Manpower Subcommittee June 5 and 7 held hearings on the Administration's Manpower Development and Training Program (S 991) and on S 987, a bill to provide funds for community public works construction. Witnesses offered essentially the same testimony on S 991 as they gave on HR 7373 before the House Subcommittee. Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) said the public works program provided in S 987 was necessary to produce jobs for retrained workers.

NDEA AMENDMENTS

Three House Education and Labor Subcommittees Jun 1-14 held hearings on an Administration bill (HR 6774) and other proposals to extend and expand the National Defense Education Act of 1958. (For President Kennedy's requests, see Weekly Report p. 707)

The General Education, Select Education and Special Education Subcommittees each heard testimony on changes in the Act's titles within their purview. June 1 and 2 the three Subcommittees held joint hearings.

Although the Administration did not request authorization for loans for construction of certain types of private school classrooms, much of the testimony centered on proposals for such loans. Rep. Roman C. Pucinski (D Ill.) sponsored an amendment authorizing 40-year loans to private schools for building classrooms in which science, mathematics and foreign language would be taught. Rep. Herbert Zelenko (D N.Y.) sponsored a similar amendment. Consideration of such amendments to the NDEA had earlier been agreed upon by Congressional Democratic leaders to remove the private school controversy from the public school aid bill.

Much of the testimony was the same as that presented earlier in Senate committee hearings on the NDEA. (Weekly Report p. 842) Following are highlights of other House testimony:

June 1 -- Sterling M. McMurrin, U.S. Commissioner of Education, urged approval of the Administration requests, but declined to comment on the construction loans for private schools.

June 2 -- Rep. Frank Thompson Jr. (D N.J.), House sponsor of the Administration bill to aid public schools, said Pucinski's proposal was "a logical extension" of the NDEA.

Andrew J. Biemiller of the AFL-CIO, also said the proposal was a "logical extension" of the Act.

The Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. urged that Congress let the Act expire on schedule, June 30, 1961.

June 6 -- Msgr. Frederick G. Hochwalt, education director of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, suggested that Congress use its "ingenuity" to devise a way to make both loans and grants available to private schools.

June 7 -- Committee Chairman Adam C. Powell (D N.Y.) supported private school loans.

During the hearings, representatives of several Protestant groups opposed the private school loans. The loans were also opposed by the American Veterans Committee and the Council of Chief State School Officers.

WATER POLLUTION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Public Works.

ACTION -- June 7 reported with amendments a bill (S 120 -- S Rept 353) increasing the annual authorizations for federal grants to help communities construct sewage treatment plants. The bill raised the annual limit on grants from the \$50 million provided under existing law to \$70 million for fiscal 1962, \$80 million for fiscal 1963, \$90 million for fiscal 1964 and \$100 million for each of the fiscal years 1965 and 1966. The House May 3 passed a similar bill (HR 6441) doubling the annual authorization. (Weekly Report p. 756) (For comparison of S 120 and HR 6441 see Weekly Report p. 916)

Other provisions of S 120 made additional changes in existing law. The provisions:

Limited each construction grant to 30 percent of the estimated cost of a sewage treatment plant construction project, or to \$500,000, whichever was less.

Prohibited the approval of any construction grants in excess of \$250,000 in any state until all applications for grants under \$250,000 from that state had been either approved or rejected.

Authorized the construction of joint sewage treatment projects serving more than one community with the maximum federal grant limited to 30 percent of the over-all estimated cost, or to \$500,000 for each community, whichever was less.

Increased annual federal matching grants to states for the administration of water pollution control programs from \$3 million to \$5 million and extended the program for five years, through June 30, 1971.

The report said S 120 also had several provisions which were not in existing law and were "of great importance." The provisions:

Extended federal pollution abatement authority to all navigable waters.

Authorized federal agencies to include capacity for water quality control in reservoirs which they constructed and made the costs nonreimbursable if the resulting benefits were national in scope.

Permitted the Federal Government to initiate action to prevent intrastate water pollution when so requested by the state affected.

Authorized \$10 million for establishment of sewage treatment research and demonstration facilities.

Authorized \$5 million annually, for five years, with an over-all limit of \$25 million, for the development of new methods of sewage treatment or treatment plant construction.

Specified that at least one field sewage treatment research facility be constructed in the Northeast, Middle Atlantic, Southeast, Midwest, Southwest, Pacific Northwest and Alaska.

FCC REORGANIZATION BILL

COMMITTEE -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Regulatory Agencies Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On a bill (HR 7333) to amend the Communications Act to provide for reorganization of the Federal Communications Commission. (Weekly Report p. 950)

BACKGROUND -- The House Government Operations Committee June 1 reported a resolution (H Res 303 - H Rept 446) disapproving Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1961 for the FCC (For floor action see p. 976). The report said the Committee, in disapproving the plan, had given weight to the opinion of Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee Chairman Oren Harris (D Ark.), that the plan should be rejected "in order that there might be an opportunity to amend the Communications Act" to allow for FCC reorganization "by the regular legislative process." Harris May 25 had introduced such legislation (HR 7333). (For provisions see Weekly Report p. 950)

TESTIMONY -- June 13 -- FCC Chairman Newton N. Minow said the Commission "wholeheartedly" supported the objectives of HR 7333, but voiced what he called "consensus" views of the Commissioners in disagreeing with several specific provisions. He said "our main disagreement" was with the bill's provision for discretionary review of an examiner's initial decision, upon the vote of a majority of the Commissioners holding office, minus

one. Minow said "a party should have a right to obtain some administrative review" and the Commission did not think mandatory review would "result in clogging the Commission's processes" if the Commission was given "full discretion with respect to delegations and oral argument."

HR 7333 provided for transfer of assignment functions, excluding assignment of Commissioners, from the Commission to the Commissioner, and Minow said, "we do not believe any revision of existing law is needed in this provision, but think it can be more wisely accomplished by agency, rather than statutory action," he said.

James M. Landis, President Kennedy's special adviser on regulatory agencies, also supported HR 7333.

June 14 -- Robert M. Booth Jr., president of the Federal Communications Bar Assn., supported the objectives of HR 7333, but recommended that the right of oral argument be retained, instead of becoming discretionary as provided in the bill.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee June 6-8 held hearings on a bill (HR 14) setting ethical standards for the regulatory agencies, requiring the establishment of proper procedures by the agencies and providing criminal penalties for improper off-the-record communications in agency proceedings. The bill covered six of the agencies -- FCC, FTC, FPC, ICC, CAB, and SEC. HR 14 was almost identical to a bill (HR 12731) which was unanimously approved by the Committee July 1, 1960 but was not acted on by the House. (1960 Almanac p. 730)

FOREIGN AID

COMMITTEE -- Senate Foreign Relations

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On S 1983, the Administration's foreign aid program. (Weekly Report p. 953) Testimony:

June 14 -- Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara said economic and military aid were essential and complementary programs. He said military aid was most effective when related to economic and civic progress within the recipient nation. McNamara said military aid, as an integral part of U.S. strategic planning, enabled free nations to protect their internal security and deterred "local" general wars. He said military assistance should be geared to the type of threat confronting the recipient. Some nations, such as Latin American countries, needed aid to maintain stability against internal aggression and guerrilla warfare, McNamara said. Other countries, such as Viet Nam, needed U.S. aid to resist direct military external aggression, he said.

McNamara said 22 percent of the military aid funds would be used in Europe in fiscal 1962, as opposed to 33 percent used in fiscal 1961. He said the reduction resulted from the increased ability of European nations to contribute to their own defense. The Defense Secretary said the provision lifting the ceiling on the amount of military aid available for Latin American nations should be enacted to permit programs for Latin America "to be fully competitive for military assistance dollars with programs for the rest of the world." He said there should be a long-term authorization for military aid because there was little hope for terminating the program in the near future.

Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.) objected to the request to eliminate the current \$55 million annual ceiling on military aid for Latin America. Morse said the U.S. had

to "make clear we are not going to build up the military forces of any of these countries to make war against each other." He said he would insist on retention of a provision in current law that military aid could be given to Latin American nations only if the President deemed it in the national interest.

Joint Chiefs of Staff Chairman General Lyman L. Lemnitzer said the program should be enacted because it would help halt the "creeping expansion" of the Communist world by strengthening recipients' internal security and ability to resist aggression. He said military aid was essential to U.S. strategy because it enabled the U.S. to maintain overseas bases.

HOUSE HEARINGS

The House Foreign Affairs Committee June 8 continued hearings on the foreign aid bill (HR 7372). McNamara and Lemnitzer gave essentially the same testimony as before the Senate Committee.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- June 14 -- Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman J. William Fulbright (D Ark.) said in an interview that the foreign aid program projects followed "too closely the old patterns of the past". Passage of the program would "require one of the toughest fights of the year", Fulbright said.

TAX RATE EXTENSION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Finance.

ACTION -- June 14 reported a bill (HR 7446 -- S Rept 371) to extend for one year, until July 1, 1962, the current 52 percent corporate income tax rate, excise tax rates on automobiles, liquor and tobacco, and taxes on passenger transportation and local telephone calls. HR 7446 was passed by the House June 8. (Weekly Report p. 937) The extensions were requested by President Kennedy in his April 20 tax message. (Weekly Report p. 691)

Prior to reporting the bill, the Committee voted 7-10 to reject an amendment by Sen. George A. Smathers (D Fla.) to repeal the 10 percent passenger tax on bus, air and rail fares. It then voted 7-10 to reject a Smathers amendment to repeal the 10 percent passenger tax but impose a 5 percent tax on air tickets and a 1 percent tax on air cargo. An amendment to repeal the 10 percent tax on local telephone service was offered by Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) and defeated by voice vote.

DEBT LIMIT INCREASE

COMMITTEE -- House Ways and Means.

ACTION -- June 15 ordered reported a bill (HR 7677) to increase the national debt limit ceiling from its permanent \$285 billion level to \$298 billion during fiscal 1962. In 1960 Congress approved a temporary increase to \$293 billion that is due to expire June 30, 1961. (1960 Almanac p. 362)

The Committee's action was by voice vote. A debt limit increase was requested by President Kennedy in his March 24 Budget Message and the specific \$13 billion increase over the permanent ceiling was recommended by Treasury Secretary Douglas Dillon June 13 in letters to Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson and Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn (D Texas). Dillon said the debt was expected to reach \$295 billion during fiscal 1962, but the ceiling should be set at \$298 billion to "permit vitally needed elbow-room for the efficient management of the public debt."



WHIPS' EFFECTIVENESS TESTED ON CLOSE 1961 HOUSE VOTES

The relatively even balance between liberals and conservatives in the 437-member House of Representatives has confronted President Kennedy with special problems in pushing much of his program through the 87th Congress. As has been shown several times in the current session -- and will be demonstrated on occasions to come -- there is little margin for error when the roll is called on key Administration measures; a handful of votes may spell the difference between victory and defeat.

This situation has served to focus attention on an unpublicized facet of political organization in the House: the whip system. According to Dr. George Galloway, in "The Legislative Process in Congress," the party whips "serve as the eyes and ears of the party in determining the wishes of the rank and file; as the mouth-piece of the party in informing the membership of the wishes of the leadership; and as the agent of the party in securing the attendance of party members on the floor when matters of party interest are to be voted upon, and in persuading party members to follow the party line in their voting."

How the whip system is being used currently by the two parties, its effectiveness in lining up support for the party position, and its strengths and short-comings as an avenue of communication and instrument of discipline form the subject of this Fact Sheet. A special analysis of 32 roll call votes in the House shows the performance of each Member with respect to party-line issues and roll-call voting in general.

Democratic Whips

Serving as Majority Whip, under Speaker Sam Rayburn (Texas) and Majority Leader John W. McCormack (Mass.), is Rep. Carl Albert, a 53-year-old Rhodes Scholar from McAlester, Oklahoma, who was elected to Congress in 1946 and picked as whip in 1955 when Democrats regained control of the House. Assisting Albert are a deputy whip -- Rep. Hale Boggs (D La.) -- and 18 assistant whips, each of whom is responsible for a "zone" composed of one or more states. Following are the names of these assistants, together with the number of Democratic members in the "zones" of their responsibility.

Torbert H. Macdonald (Mass.): 14 (Mass., R.I., Conn.)
Abraham J. Multer (N.Y.): 22 (N.Y.)
George M. Rhodes (Pa.): 14 (Pa.)
Peter W. Rodino Jr. (N.J.): 13 (N.J., Del., Md.)
A. Paul Kitchin (N.C.): 19 (Va., N.C.)
John J. Flynt Jr. (Ga.): 16 (S.C., Ga.)
Thaddeus M. Machrowicz (Mich.): 14 (Mich., Wis., Minn.)
Winfield K. Denton (Ind.): 4 (Ind.)
Harley O. Staggers (W.Va.): 12 (Ohio, W.Va.)
Robert A. Everett (Tenn.): 20 (Ark., Tenn., Ky.)
Frank E. Smith (Miss.): 14 (Miss., La.)
Armistead I. Selden Jr. (Ala.): 16 (Fla., Ala.)

Frank M. Karsten (Mo.): 11 (Mo., Iowa)
Sidney R. Yates (Ill.): 14 (Ill.)
Joe M. Kilgore (Texas): 21 (Texas)
Ed Edmondson (Okla.): 7 (Mont., Kan., Okla.)
Thomas G. Morris (N.M.): 16 (Ariz., N.M., Colo., Utah, Nev., Idaho, Ore., Wash., Alaska, Hawaii.)
John E. Moss (Calif.): 16 (Calif.)

Selection of these assistant Democratic whips is left to the "deans" of the delegations in the 18 "zones." Senior in point of service, these "deans" include such stalwarts as Rayburn, Carl Vinson (Ga.), Clarence Cannon (Mo.), Emanuel Celler (N.Y.), McCormack, Howard W. Smith (Va.), and Brent Spence (Ky.). In some cases, the "deans" simply designate their own choices without further consultation. For example, Rayburn picked Kilgore, while McCormack chose Macdonald, a college roommate of President Kennedy. In other cases, the assistant whips are more or less elected by their colleagues.

Albert regularly informs all Democratic members of upcoming votes via a mimeographed "whip notice." This will be followed, on important issues, by a "whip call." Given sufficient time, the assistant whips will contact all members in their zones, solicit their support, and ascertain which members are on the fence or opposed to the measure in question. Under the pressure of unexpected developments on the floor, an automatic "whip call" may be issued simply by instructing the House switchboard to inform each Member's office that he is wanted on the floor.

Occasionally, Albert -- through his assistants -- will poll the Democratic members when the leadership is in some doubt concerning support for or opposition to a given measure. Speaker Rayburn alone decides whether or not to take a poll, however, and few are taken. Rayburn is said to argue that a poll on a controversial issue may simply serve to "stir up the opposition." This view reflects the limitations of the whip system, as used by the Democrats, in coping with those issues on which the party's Southern conservatives refuse to follow the leadership.

Apart from its principal function as a channel for alerting the membership and its subsidiary role as an intelligence network for the leadership, the Democratic whip system plays a part in "selling" the party line to doubtful members. According to Albert, the "hard core" of Southerners led by Rep. Howard Smith consists of less than 50 members; another 40 Democrats, however, are apt to swing with the issue and the degree of pressure to which they are subjected in their districts.

The wooing and winning of doubtful members is a task entrusted to the man most likely to carry influence on the matter in question. This may be an assistant whip. More often, however, it is another member -- a chairman or a respected member of the committee in charge of the bill, a close personal friend of the doubtful member, or Albert himself. In short, the process is

shaped more by pragmatic standards than by a rigid attachment to the mechanics of the whip system.

Democratic Study Group

Supplementing the "official" Democratic whip organization is one operated by the Democratic Study Group, an unofficial body established in 1959 to give voice and direction to the views of liberal House Democrats, chiefly from the North and West. Roughly one-half of the 263 Democratic Representatives participate fully or partially in the DSG, whose origin reflected the frustration of liberals under the Southern-dominated and essentially conservative leadership of the House. (For background, see 1960 Weekly Report p. 39)

Chairman of the DSG is Rep. Chet Holifield (D Calif.), who is also Chairman of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee. Secretary and chief whip is Rep. Frank Thompson Jr. (D N.J.). Thompson has three regional deputies, each of whom has six assistant whips. This group includes Reps. Multer, Rhodes, and Yates, who also serve as assistants to Rep. Albert in the "official" whip organization. This "overlap" points up the value of the DSG system to the Democratic leadership. By using the "closed circuit" channel afforded by the DSG whips, rather than the "official" channel, the leadership can summon its supporters and not "stir up the opposition."

Albert and Thompson agree that, despite occasional conflict between the leadership and the DSG over issues or legislative strategy, resort to the "closed channel" has been frequent and effective in marshaling support for Administration bills. Thompson says he can "produce" 60 votes on the House floor within 15 minutes. Such a group can and does swing decisive weight on division or teller votes in the course of floor debate, when no more than 100 to 150 Members are usually present.

Republican Whips

Serving as Minority Whip, under House Minority Leader Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.), is Rep. Leslie C. Arends, a 65-year-old graduate of Oberlin from Melvin, Ill., who was first elected to Congress in 1934 and has been Republican Whip since 1944. Arends' deputy is Rep. Charles B. Hoeven (Iowa); under them are three regional whips and 10 assistant whips whose names and areas of responsibility are as follows:

Eastern Division: Katharine St. George (N.Y.): 59.

William H. Bates (Mass.): 22 (Conn., Mass., N.J., Maine, N.H., Vt.)

Mrs. St. George: 21 (N.Y.)

Carroll D. Kearns (Pa.): 16 (Pa.)

Midwest Division: Jackson E. Betts (Ohio): 68.

Elford A. Cederberg (Mich.): 11 (Mich.)

Betts: 16 (Ohio)

William K. Van Pelt (Wis.): 18 (Iowa, Minn., Wis.)

Robert H. Michel (Ill.): 13 (Ill., Mo.)

Ralph Harvey (Ind.): 10 (Ind., Ky., Tenn.)

Western & Southern Division: Catherine May (Wash.): 47.

Walter Norblad (Ore.): 11 (Colo., Mont., Ore., Wash., Wyo.)

E.Y. Berry (S.D.): 14 (Kan., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.D.)

John F. Baldwin Jr. (Calif.): 14 (Calif.)

William C. Cramer (Fla.): 8 (Fla., N.C., Va., W.Va., Texas, Ariz., Md.)

In contrast to the Democratic method of selecting whips, Arends has full authority to pick his own assistants. He may and does solicit suggestions from senior members in the various delegations, but remains free to make his own choice. Assistant whips are picked for their willingness to work and their ability to get along with the members in their state and area delegations, says Arends.

The Republican whip organization operates much like its Democratic counterpart -- transmitting to members the position of the leadership and the Policy Committee, polling the membership on occasion, rounding up those who will support the party position and identifying those who won't, and "getting out the vote" when it is needed. Arends, like Albert, will turn to the most effective member -- whether an assistant whip or not -- as an intermediary in persuading doubtful Republicans to support the leadership.

Although a number of House Republicans (estimated by one at 35 to 40 of the 174 GOP members) are swing voters who go their own way on occasion, there is no counterpart either to the "hard core" Southern bloc or the DSG liberal grouping among the Democrats. As for cooperation between Republicans and Southern conservatives, Arends denies the existence of any formal links between the two groups, but acknowledges that he and his assistant whips will seek support on occasion from the Southerners. The "Conservative Coalition," says Arends, represents nothing more formidable than "tacit agreement among like-minded conservatives."

Performance

For some objective evidence by which to measure the performance of the Democratic and Republican whip organizations, Congressional Quarterly examined all of the 32 roll call votes recorded in the House through May 24. Such a review sheds no light on the work of the whips in alerting supporters for division and teller votes, which may be decisive in shaping important legislation. Since there is no record of which Members turn up for such tests or how they vote, the roll call remains the only record of voting behavior.

The first conclusion is that voting participation has remained high in the first five months of the 87th Congress. More than 400 Members cast "yea" or "nay" votes on 27 of the 32 roll calls; on 22 of those 27, the turnout ranged from 411 to 429. With four vacancies during most of this period and no voting by Speaker Rayburn, voting participation on those 22 roll calls exceeded 95 percent of the membership.

Several factors appear to be responsible for the large turnouts. Voting participation has increased in recent years, averaging 90 percent among House Members in the 86th Congress. With the change in administration and a touch-and-go legislative situation, Democrats as a whole are under additional pressure to show up for roll-call votes. And as in the past, the House leadership seeks to schedule all record votes on Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday to accommodate the "Tuesday-Thursday Club" of Members (largely Democrats from New York and other nearby areas) who prefer to spend half of their time in their districts. (Of the 32 roll calls studied, none fell on a Monday and only three on a Friday -- March 24 -- on the hotly-contested minimum wage bill.)

These factors apart, it nevertheless appears that some measure of credit for the large turnouts properly belongs

to the party whips. Questioned about absenteeism, particularly on the important votes, both Reps. Albert and Arends described it as unavoidable because of illness or district commitments. Most consistent non-voter of the session to date was Rep. Charles A. Buckley (D N.Y.), Chairman of the House Public Works Committee and Democratic leader of the Bronx, who missed 22 of the 32 roll calls for a voting participation score of 31 percent. This was a sharp improvement over 1960, when Buckley was low man in the House with 17 percent.

The 32 roll calls examined by CQ fell into three broad categories: 15 "party line" votes on which a substantial majority of Democrats was opposed by a large majority of Republicans; seven "party split" votes on which one or the other party was sharply divided; and 10 "bipartisan" votes on which substantial majorities of both parties were in agreement. (All 32 are listed under these headings on p. 998.) The accompanying chart (p. 996) shows how each Member voted, as follows: Column 1 -- the number of times the Member voted with his party leadership on the 15 "party line" roll calls; Column 2 -- the number of times he voted against his leadership on these 15 votes; Column 3 -- the number of times he failed to vote on the 15 roll calls; Column 4 -- the number of times he failed to vote on all 32 roll calls.

Following is a table showing how the 20 Democratic and 15 Republican whips performed on these counts. The names are listed in the order of their support for the respective positions of the two leaderships.

Democrats					Republicans				
	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4
Albert	15				Arends	15			
Moss	15				Cramer	15			
Denton	15				Harvey	15			
Karsten	15				Betts	15			
Rodino	15		1		St. George	15			1
Multer	15		1		Michel	14	1		
Rhodes	15		1		Hoeven	14	1		
Macdonald	14		1	4	Berry	14	1		
Machrowicz	14		1	2	May	14	1		
Yates	13		2	2	Cederberg	13		2	3
Edmondson	13		2	3	Van Pelt	13		2	4
Boggs	12		3	7	Norblad	12	1	2	2
Staggers	12	3		2	Kearns	11	3	1	4
Smith	11	3	1	4	Baldwin	11	4		
Morris	11	4			Bates	11	4		
Everett	11	4							
Selden	10	5							
Flynt	10	5							
Kilgore	6	5	4	7					
Kitchin	7	8							

As the table shows, only seven of the 20 Democrats and five of the 15 Republicans -- one-third in each case -- turned up to vote the "party line" on all 15 roll calls. At the same time, eight of the Democrats voted against their leadership from three to eight times, while eight of the Republicans did likewise from one to four times. All told, the 16 "defectors" cast 53 votes (37 D; 16 R) in opposition to the party line on the 15 roll calls; 34 (24 D; 10 R) of these defections came on five roll calls: RC 3 -- enlargement of the Rules Committee (6D; 2R); RC 14, 15, 23 -- all on the minimum wage bill (15 D; 5 R); and RC 9 -- the feed grains conference report (3 D; 3 R).

The performance of the whips was matched roughly by that of the membership as a whole, as shown in the following table of "party-line" support.

	Dems.	GOP
For "party-line"--all 15 roll calls.	89	45
For--11 to 14; against--0.	47	31
For--10 or less; against--0.	4	1
	140	77
For--10 to 14; against--1.	23	35
For--10 to 13; against--2.	20	13
For--10 to 12; against--3.	17	13
For--9 to 11; against--4.	8	13
For--10 or less; against--5 or more.	51	21

As these figures indicate, 53 percent of the Democrats and 44 percent of the Republicans did not oppose the "party line" on any of the 15 roll calls; 26 percent of the Democrats and 43 percent of the Republicans voted in opposition from one to four times; and 21 percent of the Democrats and 13 percent of the Republicans voted in opposition five or more times.

All of the 51 Democrats who voted against the "party line" five or more times were Southerners. They included 11 of 21 Members from Texas, 6 of 10 from Georgia, 6 of 8 from Virginia, 5 of 6 from Mississippi, 5 of 11 from North Carolina, 4 of 6 from South Carolina, and 4 of 7 from Florida. None voted against the "party line" on all 15 roll calls; coming closest, with 12 votes each, were Reps. John Bell Williams (Miss.) and W.J. Bryan Dorn (S.C.).

Republican dissidents, by contrast, were concentrated in the East. Of the 34 GOP Members who voted against their "party line" four or more times, 28 were from the East, including 10 of 16 from Pennsylvania, 5 of 8 from New Jersey, 4 of 6 from Massachusetts, and 4 of 21 from New York. Leading "party line" opponents were Reps. Chester E. Merrow (N.H.) and Seymour Halpern (N.Y.), who voted against their leadership on 10 of the 15 roll calls. As with the Southern Democrats, the issues on which these Republicans broke with their leaders were the Rules Committee, minimum wage, and area development measures.

Where no "party line" was established, whips as well as members went their own way. This was the case for Republicans on six of the seven "party split" roll calls, and for the Democrats on the seventh. On passage of the judgeships bill, for example, Republicans were divided 87 "yea" and 76 "nay" while their whips were split 6 to 8 with one unrecorded. On passage of the bill extending the Sugar Act, 80 GOP Members voted "yea" and 84 "nay." Their whips, however, were split 10 to 5.

Democrats were similarly divided on passage of the Mexican farm labor bill, with 115 "yeas" and 115 "nays." Of the 20 Democratic whips, 10 voted "yea", 8 voted "nay", one was announced against, and one was unrecorded. The split was largely along regional lines. Regional influences were likewise manifested on Roll Call 12, involving the transfer of an Army facility from Chicago to Massachusetts. But the issue also involved the question of overruling Rep. Carl Vinson (D Ga.), Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee. While most members of the Committee backed him in opposing the Yates amendment, a large majority of Democrats (including 15 of the 20 whips) and almost one-half of the Republicans (including nine of their whips) joined in supporting the amendment. Many who did so shared a desire to "take a poke" at Vinson, according to one whip.

Minimum Wage Vote

The Democratic whip organization came under criticism when Administration forces lost an important round in the 1961 minimum wage battle. The crucial test came March 24, when the House, by a teller vote of 185-186, rejected a compromise version of the committee-approved bill, then went on to approve a conservative-sponsored substitute introduced by Reps. William H. Ayres (R Ohio) and A. Paul Kitchin (D N.C.), by a 216-203 roll-call vote. (Weekly Report, p. 519)

The roll call underscored the obvious shortcomings of the whip organization when confronted with a North-South split: of 74 Democrats voting for the Ayres-Kitchin substitute, 72 were Southerners, including five assistant whips -- Everett, Flynt, Kitchin, Selden, and Smith. Criticism was focused less on this point, however, than on the failure of Administration forces to win the preceding teller vote -- allegedly because of Albert's failure to produce a full turnout of liberal Democrats.

Albert's own version of what happened is as follows. When a nose-count showed that the Administration's committee-approved minimum wage bill was doomed to defeat, Speaker Rayburn and his lieutenants decided late March 23 to draft a compromise version and to give Albert the job of introducing and explaining it. When debate was resumed March 24, Albert was thus immersed in the substance of a complex bill and unable to devote full attention to his whip function. All Democrats were nevertheless notified of the impending teller vote by three automatic "whip calls" through the House switchboard -- one hour, 30 minutes, and 10 minutes before the balloting -- while Rep. Francis Walter (D Pa.), sitting as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, was prepared to break a tie vote.

When the vote came, according to Albert, about 40 Southern Democrats lined up with about 145 Republicans, while only two or three GOP Members joined about 180 Democrats to support the Albert bill. These figures indicate that up to 40 Democrats and 25 Republicans did not show up, or roughly 15 percent on each side of the aisle. Some of these absentees, it is generally agreed, simply "ducked" the vote, not wishing to break with their leadership on a sensitive "party-line" issue. But there were also enough liberal Democrats within reach of the chamber to have assured approval of the Albert bill, had they responded to the calls. Democratic Study Group leaders admit as much and accept a share of the blame.

The setback left its mark on the leadership, and when the House May 3 took up the minimum wage conference report -- a version closer to the Albert bill than to the Ayres-Kitchin substitute -- Albert knew to the man the 197 Democrats who would support the report, which was approved 230-196 with only five Democrats and one Republican (all Southerners) not voting. This ultimate victory, however, tended to obscure Albert's continuing problem of marshaling a majority on the floor short of a roll-call vote, for which there is generally ample notice and sufficient incentive to appear. By contrast, it is generally impossible to schedule voice, teller, or division votes with any precision; when called to the floor, says Albert, some 150 Democrats refuse to wait more than 15 minutes for the tally. Under such circumstances, he says, there is a limit to the number of times the whip can cry "Wolf!" The fact that the Administration lost the teller vote of March 24 by one vote was less

surprising, perhaps, than was the presence of more than 85 percent of the membership.

Pros and Cons

As shown by the "party-line" roll calls of 1961, it is common practice for a number of Democrats and Republicans, including assistant whips, to vote against their party leadership. It has been argued, in consequence, that assistants who "defect" should be replaced by whips pledged to support the leadership in all circumstances.

Reps. Albert and Arends both reject this argument as impractical and unrealistic, given the tenuous nature of party loyalty in the United States, the claim to independence enjoyed by every legislator, and the inevitability of conflict between the party position and the parochial interests of certain districts on certain issues. Like any other Member, the assistant whip can be asked to support the leadership and perhaps "persuaded" to do so by one means or another, but he cannot be made to do so when the political exigencies in his district argue otherwise, say the two whips.

Arends, who can pick his own assistants, is satisfied that they are doing their jobs to the best of their ability. No one has objected to his choices or to their performance, he says. Albert, on the other hand, does not pick his assistants and admits that some work at the job a good bit more than others. But he rejects the idea that his hand would be strengthened if, like Arends, he were authorized to choose his own aides. He would still be compelled to consult the "deans" and respect their preferences in making his selections, he feels, and the net result would not be much different from the prevailing situation, in which he is relieved of that responsibility.

Some of Albert's assistants argue, however, that the Democratic whip organization is less a reflection of the way things should and could be run than of the way Speaker Rayburn is accustomed to running things. This is not through the whip organization, they say, but through the Speaker's personal friends -- some his contemporaries, some younger, but all men of exceptional influence in the House because of their friendship with the Speaker -- who "get the word" and pass it along to their adherents in turn, well before the whip organization moves into action.

According to these critics, the assistant Democratic whips are not informed by the leadership of proposed legislative strategy or of the alternatives being considered; such information, if distributed, travels via other circuits. Nor is the caucus a forum of communication between leaders and members; the last such gathering was held on Jan. 18, when Democrats approved the Speaker's plan to regain control of the House Rules Committee by enlarging its membership. (Weekly Report, pp. 109, 170)

Whether support for the Kennedy program would be strengthened materially by reshaping the Democratic whip organization into an authoritative instrument of the leadership is an open question. By and large, the showdown votes of 1961 have reflected the optimum strength of liberals as well as conservatives. It seems clear, however, that the Democratic whip organization plays a minor role "as the eyes and ears of the party in determining the wishes of the rank and file."

How Party Whips, Other House Members Voted On 15 'Party Line' Roll Calls, Jan. 3--May 24

1. The number of times Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in support of his party leadership on 15 "party-line" roll calls, Jan. 3-May 24, 1961. (For list of roll calls, see p. 998.)
2. The number of times Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in opposition to his party leadership on 15 "party-line" roll calls, Jan. 3-May 24, 1961.
3. The number of times Representative failed to vote "yea" or "nay" on 15 "party-line" roll calls, Jan. 3-May 24, 1961.
4. The number of times Representative failed to vote "yea" or "nay" on all 32 House roll calls, Jan. 3-May 24, 1961.

HEADNOTES

- Democratic whip and assistant whips.
- * Republican whip and assistant whips.
- * Not eligible for Roll Call 2 because of late swearing-in.
- (1) Morris K. Udall sworn in May 17.
- (2) Mrs. Catherine D. Norrell sworn in April 25.
- (3) John C. Kunkel sworn in May 22.
- (4) Mrs. Louise Goff Reece sworn in May 23.

1 2 3 4					1 2 3 4					1 2 3 4					CQ VOTE ANALYSIS
ALABAMA					19 Holifield 15 5					HAWAII					
3 Andrews 10 5					17 King 15 1					AL Inouye 13 2 3					
1 Boykin 9 4 2 7					26 Roosevelt 15 1					IDAHO					
7 Elliott 14 1					16 Bell 15					2 Harding 15 2					
*2 Grant 8 5 1 7					21 Hiestand 14 1					1 Plof 15 1					
9 Huddleston 14 1					18 Hosmer 13 2 2					ILLINOIS					
8 Jones 14 1 2					24 Lipscomb 13 2 2					25 Gray 15 2					
5 Rains 12 1 2 7					15 McDonough 9 6 11					21 Mack 13 2					
4 Roberts 11 1 3 9					25 Rousselot 15 1					24 Price 15 2					
6 Selden 10 5					20 Smith 14 1 1					23 Shipley 14 1					
ALASKA					COLORADO					16 Anderson 15 3					
AL Rivers 15					4 Aspinall 14 1					*17 Arends 15 1					
ARIZONA					1 Rogers 14 1 1					19 Chipfield 14 1 1					
2 Udall M. (1)					3 Cbenoweth 11 3 1 1					20 Findley 14 1 1					
1 Rhodes 15					2 Dominick 15					14 Hoffman 15					
ARKANSAS					CONNECTICUT					15 Mason 14 1 5					
5 Alford 4 8 3 6					1 Daddario 13 2 3					*18 Michel 14 1					
1 Gathings 9 6 1					3 Gaiamo 15 2					22 Springer 14 1					
4 Harris 11 4					AL Kowalski 15					Chicago Cook County					
2 Mills 13 2					5 Monagan 15 2					1 Dawson 15 1					
6 Norrell C. (2)					2 Seely-Brown 8 7					12 Finnegan 13 2 3					
3 Trimble 14 1 1					4 Sibal 13 2					5 Kluczynski 14 1 2					
CALIFORNIA					DELAWARE					7 Libonati 13 2 3					
7 Cohelan 15 1					AL McDowell 15					3 Murphy 15					
14 Hagen 14 1 1					FLORIDA					6 O'Brien 15					
2 Johnson 15					2 Bennett 13 2					2 O'Hara 15					
11 McFall 15					4 Fascell 15					11 Pucinski 15					
1 Miller C. 15					7 Haley 4 11					8 Rostenkowski 15 1					
8 Miller G.P. 14 1 3					5 Herlong 6 9 2					9 Yates 13 2 2					
3 Moss 15					8 Matthews 10 5					13 Church 15					
29 Sound 15					6 Rogers 9 6					10 Collier 15					
5 Shelley 15					3 Sikes 11 4					4 Derwinski 15					
27 Sheppard 11 4 8					*1 Cramer 15					INDIANA					
12 Sisk 15					GEORGIA					3 Brademas 15					
*6 Baldwin 11 4					8 Blitch 5 5 5 10					8 Denton 15					
10 Gubser 15 1					5 Davis J.C. 5 10 2					1 Madden 14 1 2					
4 Mailliard 12 3					7 Davis J.W. 10 5					*4 Adair 13 1 2					
13 Teague 14 1					4 Flynt 10 5					7 Bray 10 3 2 2					
*28 Utt 12 1 1 4					3 Forrester 7 6 2 2					11 Bruce 15					
30 Wilson 14 1 3					1 Hogan 10 3 2 4					5 Vacancy 12 3 4					
9 Younger 15					9 Lundrum 10 1 4 7					2 Halleck 12 3 4					
Los Angeles Co.					2 Pilcher 10 3 2 2					*10 Harvey 15 3					
22 Corman 13 2 2					10 Stephens 9 6 3					6 Roudsbush 13 2 2					
23 Doyle 15					6 Vinson 13 2 2					9 Wilson 13 2 3					

1 2 3 4				
IOWA				
6 Coad	13	2	2	
5 Smith	15	1	1	
2 Bromwell	14	1	3	
3 Gross	13	2		
*8 Hoeven	14	1		
7 Jensen	11	1	3	7
4 Kyl	12	3		
1 Schwengel	13	2		
KANSAS				
5 Breeding	15		2	
1 Avery	14	1		
6 Dole	13	2	1	
2 Ellsworth	13	1	1	1
3 McVey	12	3	2	
4 Shriver	15			
KENTUCKY				
3 Burke	14	1	1	
4 Chelf	13	2	1	
2 Natcher	15			
7 Perkins	15			
5 Spence	11		4	4
1 Stubblefield	13	2		
6 Watts	13	2		
8 Siler	10	3	2	3
LOUISIANA				
2 Boggs	12		3	7
4 Brooks	6	9	1	
1 Hebert	8	7	4	
8 McSween	6	5	4	6

Democrats in this type; Republicans in *Italics*

	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4
6 Morrison	11		4	7	NEBRASKA					5 Scott	6	7	2	2	6 McMillan	6	9		1
5 Passman	12	1	2	3	3 Beermann	15				12 Taylor	13	2			2 Riley	6	4	5	12
7 Thompson	10	1	4	12	2 Cunningham	11	4			11 Whitener	10	3	2	4	1 Rivers	8	7		3
3 Willis	8	3	4	5	4 Martin	14	1			10 Jonas	15				SOUTH DAKOTA				
MAINE					1 Weaver	11	2	2	2	NORTH DAKOTA					* 2 Berry	14	1		
1 Garland	15				NEVADA					AL Nygaard	15				1 Reifel	13	2		4
3 McIntire	14	1			AL Boring	14		1	3	AL Short	14	1			TENNESSEE				
2 Tupper	10	4	1	3	NEW HAMPSHIRE					OHIO					6 Bass	15			3
MARYLAND					2 Bass	14	1			9 Ashley	14		1	2	9 Davis	11	3	1	5
2 Brewster	12	3		1	1 Merrow	5	10		1	11 Cook	15				8 Everett	11	4		1
4 Fallon	11		4	5	NEW JERSEY					20 Feighan	13	2		2	4 Ewins	11	2	2	8
7 Friedel	15				11 Addonizio	15			1	18 Hays	12	1	2	4	3 Frazier	12	3		1
3 Garmatz	13		2	3	14 Daniels	15				19 Kirwan	13		2	2	5 Loser	10	5		
1 Johnson	13	2			13 Gallagher	14		1	2	10 Moeller	14	1		2	7 Murray	5	10		2
5 Lankford	15				8 Joelson	13	2			21 Vanik	13				2 Baker	11	4		2
6 Matbias	11	4		1	10 Rodino	15			1	17 Ashbrook	15				1 Reese L. (4)				
MASSACHUSETTS					4 Thompson	15				14 Ayres	13	2			TEXAS				
2 Boland	15				3 Auchincloss	15			3	* 8 Betts	15				3 Beckworth	8	7		1
13 Burke	15				1 Cabill	10	5	4		22 Bolton	15				2 Brooks	13		2	3
4 Donohue	15			2	6 Dwyer	8	6	1	2	16 Bow	15				17 Burleson	5		10	
7 Lane	15				5 Frelinghuysen	14		1	2	7 Broun	13	2			22 Casey	5	8	2	2
* 8 Macdonald	14		1	4	2 Glenn	8	5	2	2	2 Clancy	13		2	3	7 Dowdy	4	11		
12 McCormack	15				9 Osners	11	4		3	12 Devine	13		2	4	21 Fisher	7	8		1
11 O'Neill	15			2	12 Wallbauer	8	7		1	6 Harsha	12	3			13 Ikard	9	6		1
3 Philbin	15			2	7 Widnall	13	2		1	5 Latta	15				20 Kilday	12	1	2	3
* 6 Bates	11	4			NEW MEXICO					4 McCulloch	15				* 15 Kilgore	6	5	4	7
1 Conte	10	5			AL Montoya	12	3			23 Minshall	15			1	19 Mahon	9	6		
10 Curtis	14	1			* AL Morris	11	4			15 Moorehead	11	3	1	3	1 Patman	15			
9 Keith	10	5		1	NEW YORK					13 Mosher	11	1	3	5	11 Poage	10	5		
14 Martin	11	3	1	4	41 Dulski	12	3			3 Schenck	15				4 Rayburn				
5 Morse	10	5		1	30 O'Brien	15				1 Scherer	15			2	18 Rogers	7	6	2	3
MICHIGAN					1 Pike	13	2			OKLAHOMA					16 Rutherford	8	7		
7 O'Hara	15			1	32 Stratton	12	3			* 3 Albert	15				* 6 Teague	4	9	1	4
12 Bennett	7	7	1	1	27 Barry	14		1	1	* 2 Edmondson	13		2	3	8 Thomas	14	1		
18 Broomfield	14		1	2	3 Becker	13		2	3	5 Jarman	11	4			9 Thompson	13	2		1
* 10 Cederberg	13		2	3	2 Derounian	15				4 Steed	12	1	2	3	10 Thornberry	14	1		
6 Chamberlain	12	1	2	3	26 Dooley	10	1	4	7	* 6 Wickersham	14			1	12 Wright	8		7	15
5 Ford	13		2	3	43 Goodell	15				1 Belcher	13		2	3	14 Young	12	3		1
9 Griffin	15				33 Kilburn	12		3	8	OREGON					5 Alger	15			
8 Harvey	14	1			31 King	13		2	2	3 Green	15			3	UTAH				
4 Hoffman	14	1		1	40 Miller	12		3	6	2 Ullman	15				2 King	15			
3 Jobansen	14	1			39 Ostertag	14	1		1	4 Durno	11	4	5		1 Peterson	15			
11 Knox	15		3	4	42 Pillion	13		2	2	* 1 Norblad	12	1	2	2	VERMONT				
2 Meader	15				34 Pirmie	11	4			PENNSYLVANIA					AL Stafford	12	2	1	1
Detroit - Wayne County					35 Riehlman	14	1			25 Clark	15			3	VIRGINIA				
13 Diggs	13		2	4	37 Robison	14	1			21 Dent	11	2	2	5	4 Abbutt	7	8		1
15 Dingell	15			2	* 28 St. George	15			1	11 Flood	15			1	1 Downing	7	0		2
17 Griffiths	15				36 Taber	15			2	30 Holland	15			1	3 Gary	7	8		
16 Lesinski	13		2	2	38 Weis	13		2	2	28 Moorhead	15			1	2 Hardy	11	4		
* 1 Machrowicz	14	1	2		29 Wharton	12	1	2	3	26 Morgan	15			2	7 Harrison	3	8	4	5
* 14 Rabaut	7		7	16	New York City					* 14 Rhodes	15				9 Jennings	15			
MINNESOTA					5 Addabbo	15			1	15 Walter	13		2	3	8 Smith	4	10	1	1
8 Blatnik	14		1	5	8 Anfuso	15				29 Corbett	7	8		1	5 Tuck	4	11		1
4 Karth	15				24 Buckley	5		10	22	8 Curtin	11	4			10 Broyle	15			
6 Marshall	12	3		2	12 Carey	13		2	4	9 Dague	15			1	6 Poff	14	1		
7 Andersen	10	3	2	2	11 Celler	11		4	6	12 Fenton	11	4		3	WASHINGTON				
5 Judd	13	2		1	7 Delaney	14		1	2	27 Fulton	5	8	2	3	3 Hansen	15			1
9 Langen	13	2			19 Farbstein	15				23 Gavin	9	4	2	4	7 Magnuson	13		2	2
3 MacGregor	14	1		1	23 Gilbert	13		2	3	19 Goodling	14	1			* 5 Horan	11	2	1	2
2 Nelsen	14	1			22 Healey	13		2	3	* 24 Keams	11	3	1	4	4 May	14	1		
1 Quie	14	1			6 Holtzman	13		2	3	7 Milliken	9	6			1 Pelly	15			
MISSISSIPPI					10 Kelly	12	1	2	3	16 Kunkel (3)					6 Tollefson	8	5	2	2
1 Abernethy	9	6			9 Keogh	13		2	6	22 Saylor	7	8		1	2 Westland	15			
6 Colmer	6	8	1	5	* 13 Multer	15				17 Schneebeli	12	3			WEST VIRGINIA				
* 3 Smith	11	3	1	4	16 Powell	12		3	8	13 Schweiker	9	6		1	3 Bailey	13	2		1
2 Whitten	9	6	1		14 Rooney	15				10 Scranton	10	5		2	4 Hechler	15			
4 Williams	2	12	1	1	20 Ryan	15			2	20 Van Zandt	11	4		1	5 Kee	15			2
5 Winstead	5	8	2	6	18 Santangelo	15				18 Whalley	10	3	2	5	6 Slack	13		2	4
MISSOURI					21 Zelenko	13		2	3	Philadelphia City					* 2 Stagers	12	3		2
5 Bolling	12	1	2	3	25 Fino	3	6	6	8	1 Barrett	12		3	4	1 Moore	11	4		1
9 Cannon	12	2	1	3	4 Halpern	5	10			3 Byrne	15				WISCONSIN				
6 Hull	12	3			17 Lindsay	10	5			2 Granahan	15			4	9 Johnson	15			1
8 Ichord	15			1	15 Ray	15				5 Green	14		1	3	2 Kastenmeier	15			
10 Jones	10	5		1	NORTH CAROLINA					4 Nix	15				5 Reuss	15			
* 11 Korsten	15				9 Alexander	10	5			6 Toll	15			1	4 Zablocki	15			
4 Randall	13		2	4	1 Bonner	12		3	5	RHODE ISLAND					8 Byrnes	14		1	1
3 Sullivan	15				4 Cooley	14	1		1	2 Fogarty	12	3		1	7 Laird	13		2	2
2 Curtis	10	1	4	7	2 Fountain	12	3			1 St. Germain	11	2	2	3	* 10 O'Konski	5	7	2	6
7 Hall	14		1	5	3 Henderson	8	5	2	3	SOUTH CAROLINA					1 Schadeberg	15			1
MONTANA					8 Kitchin	7	8			4 Ashmore	5	8	2	6	3 Thomson	15			
1 Olsen	15				6 Kornegay	13	2			3 Dorn	3	12			* 6 Van Pelt	13		2	4
2 Battin	15			2	7 Lennon	8	7			5 Hemphill	14	1			WYOMING				
															AL Harrison	14	1		

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

Listing of House Roll Calls, Party Line-Ups, Jan. 3--May 24

Below are listed the 32 roll-call votes taken in the House through May 24.
For explanation of categories, used in the accompanying vote study, see p. 994:

'Party Line' Roll Calls

RC 1. Election of Speaker -- Rayburn versus Halleck. Rayburn elected 258-170 (D 258-0; R 0-170), Jan. 3. Not voting: 4 D, 4 R. (Weekly Report, p. 28)

RC 2. Resolution barring both claimants to seat of Indiana 5th District from taking oath. Motion of previous question agreed to, 252-166 (D 252-0; R 0-166), Jan. 3. Not voting: 10 D; 8 R. (p. 28)

RC 3. Resolution to enlarge the House Rules Committee to 10 Democrats and five Republicans. Adopted 217-212 (D 195-64; R 22-148), Jan. 31. Not voting: 2 D; 4 R. (p. 172)

RC 7. Emergency feed grains program. Motion to recommit with instructions to delete Section 3. Motion rejected, 196-214 (D 31-214; R 165-0), March 9. Not voting: 14 D; 8 R. (p. 414)

RC 8. Emergency feed grains program. Passage of the Administration bill. Passed 209-202 (D 205-41; R 4-161), March 9. Not voting: 13 D; 8 R. (p. 414)

RC 9. Emergency feed grains program. Adoption of the conference report. Agreed to 231-185 (D 214-36; R 17-149), March 21. Not voting: 9 D; 6 R. (p. 506)

RC 14. Minimum wage bill, raising minimum to \$1.25 per hour and extending coverage to 4.3 million workers. Ayres-Kitchin substitute raising minimum to \$1.15 and extending coverage to 1.3 million workers. Substitute agreed to, 216-203 (D 74-177; R 142-26), March 24. Not voting: 8 D; 4 R. (p. 568)

RC 15. Minimum wage bill, as amended by Ayres-Kitchin substitute. Motion to recommit (kill) the bill. Rejected, 196-224 (D 172-79; R 24-145), March 24. Not voting: 8 D; 4 R. (p. 568)

RC 23. Minimum wage bill. Conference report raising minimum to \$1.25 and extending coverage to 3.6 million workers. Agreed to, 230-196 (D 197-58; R 33-138), May 3. Not voting: 5 D, 1 R. (p. 786)

RC 17. Area Redevelopment Act, authorizing \$394 million in loans and grants. Motion to recommit with instructions to substitute \$275 million version. Motion rejected 126-291 (D 0-249; R 126-42), March 29. Not voting: 10 D; 4 R. (p. 568)

RC 18. Area Redevelopment Act. Passage of the bill. Passed 251-167 (D 208-42; R 43-125), March 29. Not voting: 9 D; 4 R. (p. 568)

RC 22. Area Redevelopment Act. Conference report, authorizing Treasury loans in lieu of appropriations. Agreed to, 224-193 (D 193-56; R 31-137), April 26. Not voting: 11 D; 4 R. (p. 748)

RC 24. Water Pollution Control Act, raising annual grants from \$50 million to \$100 million. Motion to recommit with instructions to reduce figure to \$75 million. Rejected 165-256 (D 21-232; R 144-24), May 3. Not voting: 7 D; 4 R. (p. 786)

RC 27. Bill to raise annual salary limit for Council of Economic Advisers to \$2 million. Motion to recommit with instructions to reduce figure to \$700,000. Rejected 152-196 (D 17-190; R 135-6), May 11. Not voting: 53 D; 31 R. (p. 832)

RC 28. Passage of the above bill. Passed 209-137 (D 193-13; R 16-124), May 11. Not voting: 54 D; 32 R. (p. 832)

'Party Split' Roll Calls

RC 10. Extension of Sugar Act to Dec. 31, 1962. Passed 284-129 (D 204-45; R 80-84), March 21. Not voting: 10 D; 8 R. (p. 506)

RC 12. Military construction authorization. Amendment to strike \$3.8 million item for Army Quartermaster project at Natick, Mass., involving transfer of project from Chicago. Agreed to 269-145 (D 189-58; R 80-87), March 23. Not voting: 12 D; 5 R. (p. 506)

RC 19. Bill to create 70 new federal judgeships. Passed 337-76 (D 250-0; R 87-76), April 19. Not voting: 9 D; 9 R. (p. 702)

RC 25. Water Pollution Control Act (see RC 24 above). Passed 308-110 (D 229-22; R 79-88), May 3. Not voting: 9 D; 5 R. (p. 786)

RC 26. Two-year extension of Mexican farm labor program. Passed 231-157 (D 115-115; R 116-42), May 11. Not voting: 30 D; 14 R. (p. 832)

RC 29. Open rule for debate on bill to establish an Office of International Travel and Tourism. Rule adopted 240-70 (D 164-13; R 76-57), May 16. Not voting: 83 D; 39 R. (p. 870)

RC 31. Passage of the above bill. Passed 305-104 (D 223-17; R 82-87), May 17. Not voting: 21 D; 3 R. (p. 870)

'Bipartisan' Roll Calls

RC 4. Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation Act. Passed 392-30 (D 248-2; R 144-28), March 1. Not voting: 9 D; 1 R. (p. 380)

RC 5. Authorize House Un-American Activities Committee to spend \$331,000. Resolution adopted 412-6 (D 240-6; R 172-0), March 1. Not voting: 13 D; 1 R. (p. 380)

RC 6. Third supplemental appropriations bill. Amendment to add \$30 million for payments to school districts in impacted areas. Agreed to 339-62 (D 226-10; R 113-52), March 7. Not voting: 23 D; 8 R. (p. 414)

RC 11. Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation Act. Conference report agreed to, 363-31 (D 234-4; R 129-27), March 22. Not voting: 21 D; 16 R. (p. 506)

RC 13. Military construction authorization. Passed 412-0 (D 249-0; R 163-0), March 23. Not voting: 10 D; 9 R. (p. 506)

RC 16. Minimum wage bill, as amended by Ayres-Kitchin substitute. Passed 341-78 (D 208-43; R 133-35), March 24. Not voting: 8 D; 4 R. (p. 568)

RC 20. Social Security Amendments of 1961. Passed 400-14 (D 251-0; R 149-14), April 20. Not voting: 8 D; 9 R. (p. 702)

RC 21. Appropriate \$500 million for Inter-American Social and Economic Cooperation Program and \$100 million for Chilean relief. Passed 329-83 (D 219-28; R 110-55), April 25. Not voting: 13 D; 7 R. (p. 748)

RC 30. Resolution favoring collective sanctions against the Castro Government of Cuba. Adopted 404-2 (D 238-1; R 166-1), May 17. Not voting: 22 D; 5 R. (p. 870)

RC 32. Military procurement authorization. Passed 402-0 (D 236-0; R 166-0), May 24. Not voting: 25 D; 8 R. (p. 904)

CONGRESS DUE TO EXPAND NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Congress is expected to authorize this year establishment of at least one or two new national parks.

Congress has created only two new national parks in the past 14 years, Everglades National Park in Florida in 1947, and the Virgin Islands National Park in 1956, although it did split the existing Hawaii National Park into two parks in 1960. The Kennedy Administration has recommended a major expansion of the National Park System.

Chairman Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee told Congressional Quarterly June 2 that "we hope to put four park bills through the Senate in the next few weeks establishing new seashore parks at Cape Cod, Padre Island, Texas, and Point Reyes, Calif., and the Great Basin National Park in Nevada. We are studying park possibilities in many other states."

Chairman Wayne N. Aspinall (D Colo.) of the House Interior Committee told CQ June 3 that he expected his Committee would approve legislation authorizing the establishment of Cape Cod as a national seashore park and would add perhaps one more seashore park to the national park system before the end of the 1961 session.

There are presently 188 national parks, monuments, parkways, battlefields, historic sites, memorials and cemeteries comprising about 24,000,000 acres of land in the national park system. Only seven of the 30 national parks and a fraction of the acreage lie east of the Mississippi River, where the bulk of the American population lives.

President Urges Expansion

In his Feb. 23 message to Congress on national resources, President Kennedy stated that the facilities of U.S. national parks and forests "are not now adequate to meet the needs of a fast-growing, more mobile population." He urged Congress to establish new national seashore parks at Cape Cod, Padre Island and Point Reyes.

Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall Jan. 24 told his first press conference that the Kennedy Administration favored a major expansion of the national park system. "We are looking to the horizon. We are not afraid of big ideas, big programs, if they are in the national interest," Udall said.

Director Conrad L. Wirth of the National Park Service told a conference of park officials April 24 that the Administration was thinking in terms of adding "as many as 25 new national parks" to the national park system "to provide the opportunity needed especially by urbanized Americans to secure healthy, outdoor recreation and inspiration." Udall told a Tennessee water conference May 12 that the next decade may be the nation's "last chance" to save large blocs of land for outdoor recreation, park and wildlife use. He wants to save "perhaps 15 or 20 million acres for national parks, another 2.5 million acres for national recreation areas, more than a million acres for national parkways and scenic roads, and

4.5 million acres for wildlife refuge areas." He concedes that the program will be costly. He told his press conference May 31 that his department is looking into three ways to pay for such a park expansion program: higher appropriations, revenue bond financing and creation of a special fund for which particular revenues are earmarked.

Anderson agrees with Udall that areas worthy of inclusion within the national park system should be bought up by the Federal Government now, and donations of such areas should be sought from present owners or wealthy conservationists. "If you are going to expand the park system, you have to get hold of the land now," he told CQ, because fast-growing population is putting such land at a premium.

Park Visits

America's rapidly expanding, more urbanized population is literally "loving our national parks to death," as Fred A. Seaton, former Secretary of Interior, once put it. More than 72 million visits were made to areas in the National Park System in 1960, when U.S. population numbered more than 180 million persons. Census projections indicate that there will be more than 360 million Americans by year 2000. Park experts estimate that 238 million visits will be made then to the national park system.

Laurence Rockefeller, chairman of the National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, and many other conservationists have said that the major need is to provide recreation areas near heavily populated urban centers.

Aspinall feels that a park expansion program should be primarily directed toward providing recreation opportunities for major urban areas rather than in the West. "The big need for new park and recreation areas is in tracts of 2,000-10,000 acres to provide recreation areas for Eastern urban areas," such as New York, Philadelphia, Detroit and Chicago, he said. Much of the scenic land in the West outside of the national park system is already held by the Federal Government, he said, and managed by agencies such as the United States Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management which permit multiple-purpose use of land. "Western states favor the multiple-purpose concept," he said. No mining, timbering or water development is allowed, generally speaking, within the national park system, but multiple-use of land for many purposes, including recreation, is permitted in the national forests and on the vast public domain.

Aspinall Feb. 15 created a new Subcommittee on National Parks in the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee to handle the large number of park and recreation area bills referred to the Committee. It ordered reported June 8 HR 5786 by Rep. Hastings Keith (R Mass.) to establish a national seashore park at Cape Cod and June 9 HR 566 by Rep. J.T. Rutherford (D Texas) to establish Old Fort Davis in Jeff Davis County, Texas, as a national historic site. The Senate Interior Committee June 9 ordered reported S 857, its Cape Cod bill.

CONGRESS UNDER PRESSURE TO EXTEND AIRPORT PROGRAM

Before Congress goes home this summer, it will act on extending authorizations for the Federal Airport Act, a 15-year-old program of federal grants to state and local authorities for constructing and modernizing public airports.

The Act itself is permanent legislation -- on the statute books unless Congress repeals it. But the meat of the Act -- the authorization for the Federal Government to assume specific monetary obligations for airport aid -- expires June 30. Congress is under considerable pressure to extend the authorization in order to prevent any lengthy break in federal-local planning.

The airport program was the object of a tug of war in the 1950s between Democratic Congresses, which sought its expansion, and the Eisenhower Administration, which wanted "an orderly withdrawal" from it. The results of these budget battles were extensions of the program at existing rates. In 1959 it was continued for two years, until, as Sen. A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) put it, Congress could "legislate more wisely" with, hopefully, the help of a Democratic President.

The airport aid requested by President Kennedy is somewhat less expensive, though more stringent in its emphasis on safety factors, than earlier Democrat-backed bills. This Fact Sheet reviews earlier action on the Federal Airport Act and analyzes the President's requests.

Background

Regulation of air traffic has been a Government responsibility since 1926. The construction program was begun in 1946 to help localities bear the cost of meeting the national need for airports with safe facilities and the capacity to service Government military and civil functions. The construction program was originally under the jurisdiction of the Commerce Department, but in 1958 it was placed under the newly-created, independent Federal Aviation Agency. (The FAA combined the existing aviation functions of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the Airways Modernization Board and the Secretary of Commerce, plus the safety regulation functions of the Civil Aeronautics Board. The CAB, however, retained its jurisdiction over plane fare applications, route allocations and accident investigations. 1958 Almanac p. 233)

Under the federal-aid construction program, the Federal Government pays half of the costs of constructing, improving and repairing airport facilities, their terminals and administration buildings (but not hangars), of removing or relocating hazards, and of acquiring land for airports. It pays 75 percent of the cost of constructing runway lights. In return, local airport authorities are required to meet Government safety standards, allow use of the airports by the military, and furnish facilities to Government civil activities such as air traffic control, weather and mail services and, in the case of ports of entry, customs, immigration and inspection. The Government pays the total cost of some airport facilities deemed federal safety responsibilities, such as air control towers and runway approach lights.

The 1946 Act authorized appropriations of \$520 million for development of public airports over a period of seven fiscal years, beginning with fiscal 1947. Funds allocated to the states were in two parts: 75 percent of the funds were allocated half on the basis of state population and half on state area; 25 percent could be allocated at the discretion of the Commerce Department, without regard to state area. (1946 Almanac p. 255)

Although the 1946 Act was not to expire until June 30, 1953, in 1950 it was amended to authorize appropriation of funds until June 30, 1958. This was done to aid development of long-range projects.

However, because the annual appropriations often fell far short of the authorized amounts, Congress in 1955 amended the basic Act by authorizing \$63 million in contract obligations in each of the fiscal years 1956, 1957, 1958 and 1959. This freed the program from depending on annual appropriations. (1955 Almanac p. 465)

In 1958, President Eisenhower pocket vetoed a bill to increase the fiscal 1959 contract authorization from \$63 million to \$100 million and authorize \$100 million annually in obligations for fiscal 1960 through 1963. In vetoing the bill, Mr. Eisenhower said he would recommend to the next Congress that federal airport aid be tapered off and that in 1959 only a "transitional program" to aid construction of "urgent airport projects" should be provided. (1958 Almanac p. 309)

In 1959 President Eisenhower submitted budget proposals calling for "an orderly withdrawal from the program by 1964." Democrats backing airport-aid legislation, led by Monroney, were confident at the beginning of the 86th Congress that they had the votes to push through their own bill and, if necessary, overcome a Presidential veto. In the face of Republican veto threats and charges of "budget busting", however, they trimmed their own proposals for a \$575 million, five-year program. The Senate passed a bill authorizing \$465 million over four years and the House authorized \$297 over four years. Senate and House conferees failed to reach agreement on a compromise, and Congress in 1959 finally enacted a two-year extension of the \$63 million-a-year obligation and amended the Act to limit federal participation in the construction of airport buildings to those portions deemed essential for air safety or public convenience. (1959 Almanac p. 225)

Past and Future Costs

Through June 30, 1960, 4,220 projects and 1,526 airports were aided by federal funds. Obligations incurred under the program were \$499,147,006; expenditures were \$378,470,954 since the program began. For fiscal 1961, the FAA estimated new obligations of \$75 million and expenditures of \$81 million.

In its National Airport Plan listing requirements for fiscal years 1962-66, the FAA said 465 new airports should be built and 2,834 improved over the five-year period. The total cost of meeting all of the airport needs was estimated at \$1,082,000,000. This figure included, however, some airport building costs ineligible for federal

aid, and the cost of air traffic control towers, which are covered in separate FAA authorizations. FAA Administrator Najeeb E. Halaby testifying May 9 before the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Transportation and Aeronautics Subcommittee, said, "In light of past experience, accomplishment of about 80 percent of the airport development need included in the Plan would appear to be realistically attainable as a goal."

Kennedy Requests

President Kennedy April 24 submitted his own airport requests. Bills embodying the Kennedy program were introduced by Monroney and 42 co-sponsors in the Senate (S 1703) and in the House (HR 6580, 6608) by Reps. Oren Harris (D Ark.) and Samuel N. Friedel (D Md.). (Weekly Report p. 740)

The Administration bills authorized obligations of \$75 million a year for five years. Of this amount, \$66.5 million each year was set aside to be allocated 75 percent on the basis of state area and population (\$49,875,000) and 25 percent at the discretion of the Administrator (\$16,625,000). Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands were allocated another \$1.5 million. A special discretionary fund, authorized \$7 million annually, was set up for construction and improvement projects at public airports designed to provide alternate facilities for private pilots. The purpose of the new fund was to relieve congestion at commercial airports having high density of traffic. This request grew out of considerable testimony at Congressional hearings on airline safety that over-congestion of airports was a major safety problem. (Weekly Report p. 426)

The Administration bill placed new restrictions, emphasizing safety, on use of the federal funds. It prohibited use of the funds for any part of an airport building except space for an activity, such as fire and crash units, directly related to safety of persons at the airport. It also provided that the Administrator could approve no project which did not include provisions for installation of landing aids he determined were required for safe and efficient operation of the type and volume of traffic at each airport.

The bill allowed the Government to pay up to 75 percent of certain costs relating to landing aids, including procuring land required for installation of approach lights and installing certain in-runway lighting. It allowed payment of up to 50 percent of the costs of other authorized projects, such as clear zones, runways and taxiways.

House Hearings

The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Transportation and Aeronautics Subcommittee held four days of hearings, May 9-12, on HR 6580 and 6608. FAA Administrator Najeeb E. Halaby and representatives of airport user and local government organizations appeared, all supporting the bills. Most of the witnesses asked for higher contract authorizations.

The hearings provided evidence that the issue of "backdoor spending" would be raised in the Committee and on the floor. Subcommittee Chairman John Bell Williams (D Miss.) and Rep. John Jarman (D Okla.) both said the program should be put on the basis of annual appropriations, rather than contract obligations which left Congress no choice but to pay the bills accrued. Halaby and other witnesses made strong appeals for retention of authorization of contract obligations.

The Senate Commerce Aviation Subcommittee held hearings June 12-14.

Allocation of Funds

Following is a listing of the proposed allocation of the annual \$75 million airport obligation authority requested by the Administration:

Alabama	\$ 806,890
Alaska	3,994,844
Arizona	950,979
Arkansas	607,329
California	3,258,755
Colorado	948,502
Connecticut	390,289
Delaware	78,332
District of Columbia	106,705
Florida	1,096,112
Georgia	946,607
Hawaii	131,618
Idaho	657,532
Illinois	1,793,445
Indiana	895,215
Iowa	763,932
Kansas	859,060
Kentucky	695,524
Louisiana	787,763
Maine	366,734
Maryland	514,350
Massachusetts	778,275
Michigan	1,742,125
Minnesota	1,057,902
Mississippi	629,166
Missouri	1,071,649
Montana	1,088,320
Nebraska	718,232
Nevada	786,796
New Hampshire	147,285
New Jersey	899,232
New Mexico	954,576
New York	2,698,477
North Carolina	989,872
North Dakota	565,565
Ohio	1,651,795
Oklahoma	796,355
Oregon	901,766
Pennsylvania	1,885,489
Rhode Island	127,824
South Carolina	542,163
South Dakota	615,385
Tennessee	781,577
Texas	3,139,146
Utah	697,789
Vermont	119,165
Virginia	837,737
Washington	873,882
West Virginia	422,155
Wisconsin	997,096
Wyoming	707,687
Total state apportionment based on formula (75 percent)	\$49,875,000
Discretionary to FAA (25 percent)	16,625,000
State total	\$66,500,000
Puerto Rico	\$ 975,000
Virgin Islands	525,000
Territory total	\$ 1,500,000
General aviation discretionary fund	\$ 7,000,000
GRAND TOTAL	\$75,000,000



CURRENT DISTRICTS

DISTRICT NUMBER	INCUMBENT	POPULATION*
1	Peter A. Garland (R)	349,291
2	Stanley R. Tupper (R)	304,984
3	Clifford G. McIntire (R)	314,990
STATE AVERAGE		309,722

NEW DISTRICTS

DISTRICT NUMBER	RESIDENT INCUMBENT	POPULATION*	VARIATION FROM AVERAGE	1960 CONGRESS VOTE†
				Dem. GOP
1	Garland (R)	463,800	-4.3%	43.3% 56.7%
2	Tupper (R)	505,465	+4.3	43.6 56.4
	McIntire (R)			
NEW STATE AVERAGE		484,633		

*Based on final 1960 Census figures.

†Based on the official vote received by major party Congressional candidates within the area of the proposed new districts.

GOV. John H. Reed (R Maine) June 9 signed into law a bill redistricting the state from three to two Congressional districts in accordance with apportionment based on the 1960 Census. Initial House approval had come June 6 and Senate approval June 7. Republicans control both houses, and there were statements by Republican leaders that the primary aim of the redistricting was "political."

Maine's population grew by 55,491 or 6.1 percent between 1950 (913,774) and 1960 (969,265). The increase was not enough, in light of a national population increase of 18.5 percent, to prevent a one-seat loss. The two seat figure will mark an all time low in Congressional

representation for Maine, which once (1832-1842) had eight House seats.

The redistricting bill establishes one Southern District (the 1st) and one Northern District (the 2nd). The 2nd District includes 85 percent of the state's land area (25,854 square miles) and 54.3 percent of the population. Democratic critics of the redistricting bill have charged that Androscoggin County, a heavily industrialized area which includes the cities of Lewiston and Auburn, was artificially attached to the otherwise heavily Republican 2nd District in order to neutralize the county's strong Democratic vote. If Androscoggin County were included in the 1st District (South), they say, that district would

be predominantly Democratic. Democratic leaders have threatened a referendum against the redistricting bill. A successful referendum petition would require 41,732 signatures. Gov. Reed would have a choice between calling a special election or allowing the state's Representatives to run at large in 1962.

Defenders of the new districts point out that neither district is overwhelmingly in favor of either party. They say that while the Republican Congressional vote was greater in both districts in 1960, in 1958 the Democratic Congressional vote was greater in both.

Critics charge that conservative Republican leaders in the Legislature designed the new 1st District (South) to benefit Rep. Peter A. Garland (R), who has been identified with the most conservative wing of the Republican party, in a possible primary fight with the district's other incumbent Representative, Stanley R. Tupper (R), a moderate Republican. The new 1st District includes 394,946 of Garland's current constituents and 158,854 of Tupper's current constituents. Garland is considered almost certain to seek election in the new district, while Tupper's plans are not yet known. Maine political observers believe Garland would be favored unless Tupper launched an unusually aggressive campaign. There has been some speculation, discounted by both men, that either Garland or Tupper might not seek re-election in 1962 but rather concentrate on preparing a campaign against Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D), who stands for re-election in 1964.

District Characteristics

The 1st District (South) counts commercial fishing along the coast, poultry farming in Kennebec, Lincoln and Waldo Counties, paper mills along the Kennebec River and textiles in York and Cumberland Counties among its important industries. The Sanford-Biddeford area, which contains a heavy French-Canadian Roman Catholic population, has a high degree of unemployment. (Incumbents Garland and Tupper; Leans Republican to Doubtful).

The 2nd District (North) stretching from New Hampshire on the West to New Brunswick, Canada, on the East, is a fairly mountainous and heavily forested area. The district is principally agricultural, with potatoes and lumber the principal products. Paper mills are located along the principal rivers. Androscoggin County (Lewiston, Auburn) is principally industrial; textile and shoe factories employ much of the area's heavy French-Canadian population. Unemployment is fairly heavy in Lewiston and Auburn. Several Air Force bases (including Loring, Dow and Presque Isle) are all located in the district. Recreation (sport fishing, hunting, boating) is an important industry. (Incumbent McIntire; Leans Republican).

Political Line-Up

Since all three of the state's incumbent Representatives are Republicans, the effect of the redistricting bill will be to eliminate at least one Republican Congressman. The new 1st District will be rated Leaning Republican to Doubtful. If a primary fight were to develop between Garland and Tupper, Republican chances of holding the district might be drastically reduced. The new 2nd District will be rated Leaning Republican. Despite the addition of Androscoggin County, Rep. Clifford G. McIntire is rated a strong favorite because he retains all of his current district (the 3rd) and has proven his ability as a strong campaigner in six past House campaigns.



REPUBLICAN INTELLECTUALS

The Arts and Sciences Division of the Republican National Committee June 7 published the first edition of a "Republican Report" concerning the division's activities. The report said the national committee's arts and sciences program had grown out of concern felt by past Chairman Thruston B. Morton and other party leaders over "the apparent dominance on college campuses of Democratic-oriented academicians." The arts and sciences division was formed in 1960 with the twin goals of identifying Republican-oriented faculty and staff members in U.S. universities and devising ways for securing their active participation in Republican party affairs.

Activities engaged in by academic supporters of Republican national and Congressional candidates in 1960, according to the report, included speech and press release writing, research for candidates, delivering speeches, initiating and answering "letters to the editor," making radio and television appearances, forming chapters of Scholars for Nixon-Lodge, analyzing local reaction to television appearances of candidates, and aiding in preparation of the series of position papers issued by Richard M. Nixon, the Republican Presidential candidate, during the campaign.

During 1960, the report said, 7,000 academicians were identified as Republican party supporters. The division's goal for 1962 is to "have in operation a real working relationship between the Republican party and the academic community." The goal for 1964 is to have an established roster of 25,000 potential campaign workers in the academic community.

According to its report, the division plans to establish arts and sciences committees in every state. These committees will serve as advisory groups to Republican state committees and facilitate utilization of friendly academicians at the state, district, county and city levels of party affairs. Current plans also include establishment of a research committee to aid the national committee's research division on various projects and establishment of a publication committee "to encourage the production of both scholarly and popular works by Republican-oriented professors and authors."

MINNEAPOLIS MAYOR ELECTION

Arthur Naftalin, 43, former Minnesota Commissioner of Administration and a close associate of Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), June 13 was elected Mayor of Minneapolis. He defeated incumbent Mayor P. Kenneth Peterson, who was seeking a third two-year term. In light voting, Naftalin received 61,811 votes to 56,482 for Peterson, according to unofficial returns.

Though officially nonpartisan, the election had strong political overtones. Humphrey June 10 appeared in Minneapolis to speak for Naftalin, whom he said was "the most qualified man over to stand for office of Mayor of Minneapolis." Peterson ran unsuccessfully against Humphrey for the Senate in 1960.

MAYORS CONFERENCE

President Kennedy June 12 sent a message to the annual meeting of the U.S. Conference of Mayors asking the 600 assembled Mayors to support an Administration public works proposal "designed to boost the economy at the community level, through local action, spearheaded by each Mayor in his own community." The message was delivered by Commerce Secretary Luther H. Hodges. The Conference met in Washington, D.C. June 12-15.

The message said the new program "was designed to increase employment and accelerate our already rising level of economic activity through immediate action at the community level." The essence of the program, Hodges said, was to induce each Mayor to set up a special committee of community officials and private citizens to review every need for public and private construction projects, to determine the obstacles deterring action, and to make use of the resources of the Federal and State Governments for "cutting through red tape" to get work started on projects promptly.

Lobbyist Registrations

Twenty-three new registrations filed under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act were made public May 26, 1961-June 9, 1961. (For earlier registrations, see Weekly Report p. 957)

Registrations are listed by category (with employers alphabetically): Business, Citizens, Farm, Foreign, Individuals, Labor, Military and Veterans, and Professional. Where certain information is not listed (such as legislative interest or compensation), the information was not filed by the registrant.

Business Groups

● EMPLOYER -- American Gold Assn., Inc., P.O. Box 427, San Andreas, Calif.

Registrant -- PETER D. BETER, 1012 Barr Bldg., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 5/24/61.

Legislative Interest -- "For H J Res 185 and HR 6734 -- to make incentive payments to domestic gold producers; against HR 6900 -- to eliminate the 25% gold cover on currency."

● EMPLOYER -- Committee on American Steamship Lines, 1000 Conn. Ave. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Registrant -- NICHOLAS S. COLLINS, 1000 Conn. Ave. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 5/24/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Miscellaneous matters relating to the Merchant Marine Act of 1936."

Previous Registrations -- Collins was the fourth individual to register in the employ of the Committee on American Steamship Lines since 1954.

● EMPLOYER -- Institute of Scrap Iron and Steel Inc., 1729 H St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Registrant -- VENLO WOLFSOHN, 1729 H St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 5/29/61.

Previous Registrations -- Wolfsohn was the second individual to register in the employ of the Institute of Scrap Iron and Steel Inc., since 1960.

● EMPLOYER -- International Minerals and Chemical Corp., Old Orchard Road, Skokie, Ill.

Registrant -- COVINGTON & BURLING, 701 Union Trust Bldg., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 5/24/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Favor enactment of HR 5215 - amending the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 relating to the liability of the U.S. for any damage caused by nuclear experiments; and S 1144 a companion bill."

Previous Registrations -- Chicago & Northwestern Railway System, a group of Canadian manufacturers, National Machine Tool Builders, Embassy of Denmark, Transamerica Corp., Club Managers Assn. of America, Committee on Joint Resolution 1955 Legislature (1956 Almanac p. 670, 685, 676, 670, 671, 676, 678); Roberts Dairy Co., International Nickel Co., New Jersey Zinc Co. (1957 Almanac p. 748, 752); American Can Co. (1959 Almanac p. 691); Cuban-American Sugar Co. (1961 Weekly Report p. 314).

The law firm of Covington and Burling was the second to register in the employ of International Minerals and Chemical Corp. since 1949.

● EMPLOYER -- Jeppesen and Co., 8025 E. 40th Ave., Denver 8, Colo.

Registrant -- MILLER AND CHEVALIER, law firm, 1001 Conn. Ave. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 5/29/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Appropriations of Commerce Department and specifically Coast and Geodetic Survey thereof."

Previous Registrations -- Pacific Lighting Co. (1950 Almanac, p. 678); Atwood Co. (1952 Almanac, p. 443); a group of private estates (1953 Almanac, p. 606); Affiliated Gas Equipment, Inc., Sears, Roebuck & Co.; and Sierra Talc and Clay Co. Blue Cross Commission, Young and Rubicam (1954 Almanac, p. 697, 680, 691, 694); a group of private estates (1955 Almanac p. 703); Blue Shield Medical Care Plans (1956 Almanac, p. 670).

● EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- MUTUAL INSURANCE COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL TAXATION, 20 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Ill. Filed 5/22/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Matters of mutual fire and casualty insurance company taxation."

● EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- NATIONAL ASSN. OF FOOD CHAINS, 1725 I St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 5/22/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Regulation of trade or commerce as it affects the food distribution industry."

Expenses -- \$10,000 yearly.

2. Registrant -- CLARENCE ADAMY, 1725 I St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 5/22/61.

Previous Registrations -- Adamy was the second individual to register in the employ of the National Assn. of Food Chains since 1952.

● EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF NON-PROFIT SHIPPING ASSNS., INC., 26 Auburn Ave., Atlanta, Ga. Filed 6/1/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Interest is in opposition to any legislation which would regulate or in any way unreasonably impair the operation of non-profit shippers' groups."

● EMPLOYER -- National Conference for Repeal of Taxes on Transportation, 1710 H St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- ROBERT E. REDDING, 1710 H St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 5/29/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Enactment of legislation for the repeal of taxes on transportation of persons and property."

● EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- RAILWAY PROGRESS INSTITUTE, 38 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 3, Ill. Filed 5/29/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Interested in legislation affecting the railway equipment and supply industry."

2. Registrant -- T.A. NOONER, 38 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 3, Ill. Filed 5/29/61.

3. Registrant -- HOLCOMBE PARKS, 38 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 3, Ill. Filed 5/29/61.

● EMPLOYER -- Woven Label Industry of the United States of America, 111 W. 27th St., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- WILBERT J. MILLER, 31 Dusenberry Rd., Bronxville, N.Y. Filed 5/24/61.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation affecting the importation of woven labels from low wage scale countries."

Citizens' Groups

● EMPLOYER -- Individual Income Tax Legislation, Inc., 216 Maryland Ave. N.E., Washington 2, D.C.

Registrant -- C.H. SCOTT & ASSOCIATES, 155 Jackson, Denver 2, Colo. Filed 5/26/61.

Legislative Interest -- Legislation to secure reduction of personal income taxes which will apply to the \$2,000 to \$4,000 brackets up to and including the 91% bracket and brackets in between percentage-wise."

Compensation -- \$2,008.33 monthly.
Expenses -- \$750 monthly.

● EMPLOYER -- National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy, Inc., 17 E. 45th St., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- SANFORD GOTTLIEB, 245 2nd St., Washington 2, D.C. Filed 6/1/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Ratification of treaties in the field of arms control, disarmament, and international organization."

Compensation -- \$8,500 yearly.
Expenses -- \$75 monthly.

Foreign

● EMPLOYER -- Colonial Sugar Refining Co. Ltd., Nausori, Sura Figi.

Registrant -- EX-REP. CHARLES H. BROWN, (D Mo., 1957-61), 1028 Conn. Ave. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 5/22/61.

Compensation -- \$400 monthly.

Expenses -- \$200 monthly.

Previous Registrations -- American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers; National Education Assn. (1961 Weekly Report p. 959)

Individual

● EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- JAMES E. LOFLAND, 139 S. Beverley Drive, Beverley Hills, Calif. Filed 5/23/61.

Legislative Interest -- "My interest is particularly in the passage of S 950 (authorizing the granting of mineral rights to certain homestead patentees who were wrongly deprived of such rights) now pending before the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, or any amendments thereto, or any bill introduced pertaining to Homesteaders Equity Rights."

Labor Groups

● EMPLOYER -- Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America AFL-CIO, 15 Union Square, New York 3, N.Y.

Registrant -- JULIA L. MAIETTA, 15 Union Square, New York 3, N.Y. Filed 6/2/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting affiliated unions."

Previous Registrations -- Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (1955 and 1959 Almanacs, p. 705, 710).

● EMPLOYER -- Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America (AFL-CIO), Solar Bldg., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- MILTON M. LEVIN, 521 5th Ave., New York, N.Y. Filed 6/2/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting labor, health and welfare."

Previous Registrations -- Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union (1959 Almanac p. 710).

● EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION OF NORTH AMERICA, Pressmen's Home, Tenn. Filed 5/26/61.

2. Registrant -- JOHN J. LONG, 216 Williamsburg Dr., Silver Springs, Md. Filed 5/24/61.

Legislative Interest -- "In favor of: HR 4970 -- schools and teachers; HR 4998 - community health; HR 5266 - assistance to public schools and non-profit institutions; HR 4222 - medical care for the aged."

Compensation -- \$200 monthly.
Expenses -- \$100 monthly.

Professional Groups

● EMPLOYER -- Encyclopaedia Britannica Films, Inc., Wilmette, Ill.

Registrant -- HEDRICK AND LANE, 1001 Conn. Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/7/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Education legislation."

Previous Registrations -- Boston & Maine RR, Motorola Inc. (1957 Almanac, p. 744, 749) Reciprocal Inter-insurers Federal Tax Committee, Comité de Productores de Azucar, Committee for Cooperative Advertising (1960 Almanac p. 670, 675, 681).

MARITIME FUNCTIONS

Following is the text of President Kennedy's reorganization plan for maritime functions, transmitted to Congress June 12: (See p. 975)

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

I transmit herewith Reorganization Plan No. 7 of 1961, prepared in accordance with the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended, and providing for the reorganization of maritime functions.

The basic objective of the plan is to strengthen and revitalize the administration of our Federal programs concerned with the promotion and development of the United States merchant marine by concentrating responsibility in separate agencies for the performance of regulatory and promotional functions. The plan provides, therefore, for the creation of a separate Federal Maritime Commission, composed of five commissioners, which would be charged with the regulatory functions of the Federal Maritime Board. There would be transferred from the Federal Maritime Board to the Secretary of Commerce the award of subsidies and related promotional functions. The Secretary of Commerce would retain the functions transferred to him by Reorganization Plan No. 21 of 1950 which reorganized the United States Maritime Commission into a Federal Maritime Board and a Maritime Administration in the Department of Commerce. The plan retains the present Maritime Administration, provides for an Administrator as head thereof, retains a Deputy Maritime Administrator, and effects no change in the Office of the Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation. The Federal Maritime Board is abolished.

Existing organizational arrangements have not proved to be satisfactory. The development and maintenance of a sound maritime industry require that the Federal Government carry out its dual responsibilities for regulation and promotion with equal vigor and effectiveness. Intermingling of regulatory and promotional functions has tended in this instance to dilute responsibility and has led to serious inadequacies, particularly in the administration of regulatory functions. Recent findings by Committees of the Congress disclose serious violations of maritime laws and point to the urgent need for a reorganization to vest in completely separate agencies responsibility for (1) regulatory functions and (2) promotional and operating functions.

The plan would provide the most appropriate organizational framework for each of the functions concerned. Regulation would be made the exclusive responsibility of a separate Commission organized along the general lines of other regulatory agencies. On the other hand, non-regulatory functions, including the determination and award of subsidies and other promotional and operating activities, would be concentrated in the head of the Department of Commerce. The Secretary of Commerce is best qualified to coordinate these activities with other transportation and related economic programs.

The vesting of all subsidy functions in the Secretary of Commerce will make it possible for the Congress and the President to hold a single official responsible and accountable for the effective conduct of all aspects of this program, including the size and character of the fleet under the United States flag, the need for Government assistance and requirements for appropriations to support subsidy programs. Furthermore, the placing of these functions in the Secretary of Commerce will assure essential supervision and review of subsidy awards.

The taking effect of the reorganizations included in the accompanying reorganization plan will result in a modest increase in expenditures. The improved organizational alignments provided by the plan will, however, make possible a more effective and expeditious administration of the statutory objectives to foster and promote a United States merchant marine capable of meeting the Nation's needs in peace and war. Failure to meet these objectives would be far more costly than the anticipated increase in expenditures under the plan.

After investigation, I have found and hereby declare that each reorganization included in Reorganization Plan No. 7 of 1961 is

necessary to accomplish one or more of the purposes set forth in section 2(a) of the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended.

I have also found and hereby declare that it is necessary to include in the accompanying reorganization plan, by reason of reorganizations made thereby, provisions for the appointment and compensation of new officers specified in sections 102 and 201 of the plan. The rates of compensation fixed for these officers are, respectively, those which I have found to prevail in respect of comparable officers in the executive branch of the Government.

I recommend that the Congress allow the reorganization plan to become effective.

HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

Following is the text of President Kennedy's reorganization plan for the Home Loan Bank Board, transmitted to Congress June 12: (See p. 975)

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

I transmit herewith Reorganization Plan No. 6 of 1961, prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended, and providing for reorganizations in the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

Reorganization Plan No. 6 of 1961 relates to my message of April 13, 1961, to the Congress regarding regulatory agencies and, in particular, to that portion of the message advocating the fixing of responsibility for the overall administration of multi-headed agencies in their chairmen. The reorganization plan also is in keeping with actions begun by President Truman, largely through reorganization plans, to strengthen the internal management of multi-headed agencies by making their chairmen, rather than the boards or commissions as a whole, responsible for day-to-day administration.

The first Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government concluded that purely executive duties can be performed far better by a single administrative official and stated: "Administration by a plural executive is universally regarded as inefficient." Also, as a matter of sound organization, the Congress and the President should be able to hold a single official rather than a group accountable for the effective management of an agency. The reorganization plan will meet both of those needs by placing responsibility and authority for the administration of the activities of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board in the Chairman of the Board. By relieving the Board of day-to-day managerial functions, the reorganization plan will significantly further the ability of the Board to deal more effectively with regulatory and policy matters before it.

Action to strengthen the management of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board and to relieve the Board of day-to-day operating responsibility is particularly needed because of the phenomenal growth of the Board's activities in recent years. By way of example, the number of institutions that are members of the Federal home loan bank system and subject to the Board's supervision has increased from 3898 in 1950 to 4552 at present. In the same period, the assets of those institutions have increased almost fivefold from \$15.4 billion to \$71.0 billion. In fiscal year 1950, the Board examined 2450 institutions; in fiscal 1961, about 4224 examinations will be conducted. The personnel of the Board have more than doubled in number in the last decade to handle the increased workload.

Pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1947, the Chairman of the Home Loan Bank Board was made the chief executive officer of the Board, and there was transferred to him the authority to appoint and direct the personnel necessary to perform the functions of the Board, the Chairman and the agencies under the Board. The Chairman's authority with respect to personnel was returned to the whole Federal Home Loan Bank Board by the Housing Amendments of 1955. The reorganization plan herewith transmitted would restore that authority of the Chairman and further increase his management functions.

Specifically, the reorganization plan will transfer to the Chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board the Board's functions with respect to the overall management, functioning and organization of the agency; the appointment, removal and direction of personnel; the distribution of business among, and communication of Board policies to, such personnel; and the enforcement of policies and the general improvement of staff support. There are also transferred to the Chairman functions relating to preparation, review, presentation and justification of budget estimates and other fund authorizations and those relating to the allocation, use and expenditure of funds available for administrative expenses.

Nothing in the plan impinges upon the ability of the members of the Board to act independently with respect to substantive matters that come before them for decision, or to participate in the shaping of Board policies. In carrying out his managerial functions, the Chairman will be governed by the policies of the Board and the determinations it is authorized to make. The Board will have the authority to approve the Chairman's appointments of the heads of major administrative units, and the other members of the Board will retain their present control over the personnel in their immediate offices.

The taking effect of the reorganizations included in the accompanying reorganization plan will provide sound organizational arrangements and will make possible more economical and expeditious administration of the affected functions. It is, however, impractical to itemize at this time the reductions in expenditures which it is probable will be brought about by such taking effect.

After investigation, I have found and hereby declare that each reorganization included in the reorganization plan transmitted herewith is necessary to accomplish one or more of the purposes set forth in section 2(a) of the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended.

I recommend that the Congress allow the reorganization plan to become effective.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

Following is the text of a June 13 letter from the President to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House transmitting draft legislation for permanent changes in the unemployment compensation program: (See p. 984)

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President)

I am transmitting herewith a bill which would provide permanent improvements to the Federal-State unemployment compensation system. You will recall that in my message to the Congress of February 2nd, which recommended a program of temporary extended unemployment compensation, I pointed out the need for permanent improvements in the system.

The bill would strengthen the Federal-State system by increasing the number of workers covered, by requiring adequate benefit amounts, by improving financing, and by providing a Federal program of additional compensation, on a stand-by basis, for workers who exhaust their regular benefits during economic recessions and at all times for workers who have had a long attachment to the labor force.

Although the bottom of the recession has been passed, there are still 4.8 million Americans out of work and 900,000 of them have been unemployed for more than six months. A number of legislative measures have already been proposed to the Congress aimed at providing both jobs and the skills needed to meet current industrial requirements -- and we shall continue our efforts to reduce unemployment. It is apparent, however, that there will be those who will be unemployed at various times. Enactment of the draft bill will to some extent alleviate the suffering of unemployed workers and their families, and will help stabilize the economy by increasing the purchasing power of such workers. I hope it will have prompt and favorable consideration by the Congress.

Also enclosed is a letter from the Secretary of Labor together with an explanatory statement describing the draft legislation in detail. A letter similar to this is being sent today to the President of the Senate.

Sincerely,
John F. Kennedy

OTHER STATEMENTS

Other recent statements by President Kennedy (for previous statements, see Weekly Report p. 966):

May 27 -- Remarks at Democratic National Committee dinner in honor of the President's 44th birthday. The President said: "I do not believe that meetings between heads of state, either allies or those whose purposes make them our adversaries, are designed to solve a series of specific problems or bring about a fundamental change in relationships. For only changes in the realities which underlie the relations between nations, shifts in power, the pressure of events, revisions of policy which reflect new needs, fresh assessments, and the change in power balances within countries -- only such changes as these leave a permanent mark on the prospects for peace. And while meetings of Presidents and Premiers can sometimes help in fulfilling such changes, they rarely initiate them...."

"Nevertheless, meetings of those who bear the responsibility of leadership in states, viewed as an instrument of policy and not as a substitute for policy, these meetings can play a real and helpful role in the quest for peace."

May 29 -- Announcement that Mrs. Kennedy would visit Greek Prime Minister and Mrs. Constantine Karamanlis after visiting Paris and London.

May 29 -- Address at dinner in honor of the President's 44th birthday, Boston armory.

May 30 -- Remarks at Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation dinner.

May 31 -- Announcement that Republic of the Congo President Fulbert Youlou would visit the U.S. June 8-10.

May 31 -- Remarks on arrival at Orly International Airport, Paris, France to begin state visit May 31-June 2.

May 31 -- Remarks at formal dinner, Elysee Palace, Paris, France.

June 1 -- Announcement that Rep. Paul J. Kilday (D Texas) would be appointed as Judge of the Court of Military Appeals. (Weekly Report p. 956)

June 1 -- Remarks before the North Atlantic Treaty Alliance Assembly, Paris, France. The President said: "I am not an historical determinist, but I do believe that history is not moving against us, but in the long run is moving with us...the whole experience of the last years has shown the desire of people to be free and independent, to maintain their national sovereignty and independence."

June 1 -- Remarks at Hotel de Ville, Paris, France. The President said: "Our objective is a world of law where the strong are just and the weak secure and the peace preserved forever. Our aim is freedom for all who wish it -- independence for all who are ready for it -- and equality for every man and nation."

June 1 -- Remarks to employees of the U.S. Embassy, Paris, France.

June 1 -- Proclamation designating June 14, 1961 as Flag Day.

June 1 -- Announcement of the appointment of Governors Edmund G. Brown of California, S. Ernest Vandiver of Georgia; Stephen L. R. McNichols of Colorado, and Mayor deLesseps S. Morrison of New Orleans, La. to membership on the Civil Defense Advisory Council.

June 1 -- Announcement of the Appointment of Judge Michael A. Musmanno, of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, Oscar Sydney Cox and Seymour J. Rubin of Washington, D.C. and Bethuel Matthew Webster of New York City as new members of the Commission on Inter-American Rules of Judicial Procedure. The fifth member of the Commission, Judge Charles D. Breitel of New York Supreme Court was appointed by Former President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

June 1 -- Remarks to members of City Government of Paris, the Council, and the Assembly. The President said: "I do not believe the West is in decline. I believe the West is in the ascendancy."

June 2 -- Remarks at SHAPE headquarters, Paris, France.

June 3 -- Announcement that four members of the President's Cabinet and other Administration officials would speak before the Advertising Council Annual Conference June 5 and 6. (Weekly Report p. 967)

June 7 -- Remarks at Big Brothers Dinner, Washington, D.C.



Public Laws -- Bills Introduced

PUBLIC LAWS

Public Law 87-40

S 104 (HR 2551) -- Authorize the sale of certain federal lands to New Mexico. ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 1/5/61 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 9, 1961. Senate passed May 11, 1961. (House Interior and Insular Affairs reported HR 2551 April 26, 1961.) House passed May 15, 1961. President signed May 27, 1961.

Public Law 87-41

HR 6518 -- Fiscal 1961 appropriations for the Inter-American Social and Economic Cooperation Program and the Chilean Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Program. PASSMAN (D La.) -- 4/20/61 -- House Appropriations reported April 20, 1961. House passed April 25, 1961. Senate Appropriations reported May 3, 1961. Senate passed, amended, May 9, 1961. House and Senate agreed to conference report May 25, 1961. President signed May 27, 1961.

Public Law 87-42

H J Res 306 (S J Res 64) -- Authorize the award, posthumously, of a medal to Dr. Thomas A. Dooley III. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 3/13/61 -- House Banking and Currency reported May 9, 1961. House passed May 15, 1961. (Senate Banking and Currency reported S J Res 64 May 16, 1961.) Senate passed May 23, 1961. President signed May 27, 1961.

Public Law 87-43

H J Res 398 -- Authorize presentation of a galvano in commemoration of the golden anniversary of naval aviation. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 5/1/61 -- House Banking and Currency reported May 9, 1961. House passed May 15, 1961. Senate Banking and Currency reported May 18, 1961. Senate passed May 23, 1961. President signed May 27, 1961.

Public Law 87-44

HR 5571 -- Provide for the addition of lands to the Effigy Mounds National Monument in Iowa. BROMWELL (R Iowa) -- 4/14/61 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 25, 1961. House passed May 1, 1961. Senate passed May 18, 1961. President signed May 27, 1961.

Public Law 87-45

HR 6100 -- Authorize off-season cruises by American-flag passenger vessels. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 3/30/61 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported April 12, 1961. House passed April 17, 1961. Senate Commerce reported April 20, 1961. Senate passed, amended, April 27, 1961. House agreed to Senate amendments May 18, 1961. President signed May 27, 1961.

BILLS INTRODUCED

CQ's eight subject categories and their subdivisions:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. AGRICULTURE | Indians, D.C., Territories |
| 2. APPROPRIATIONS | Judiciary |
| 3. EDUCATION & WELFARE | Commemorative |
| Education | 6. NATIONAL SECURITY |
| Health | Armed Services & Defense |
| Welfare | Atomic Energy & Space |
| Housing | 7. PUBLIC WORKS & RESOURCES |
| Veterans | Lands |
| 4. FOREIGN POLICY | Resources & Public Works |
| International Affairs | 8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY |
| Immigration | Economic Policy & Regulations |
| 5. GENERAL GOVERNMENT | Commerce |
| Congress | Labor |
| Constitution & Civil Liberties | Transportation |
| Government Operations | Taxes |
| Post Office & Civil Service | Tariffs |

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, brief description of provisions, sponsor's name, date introduced and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are usually cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

Tally of Bills

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 87th Congress from Jan. 3, 1961, through June 9, 1961.

	Senate	House
Bills	2,051	7,586
Joint Resolutions	101	443
Concurrent		
Resolutions	26	328
Simple Resolutions	157	332
TOTAL	2,335	8,689

Public bills listed this week:

Bills S 1985 - 2051
HR 7371 - 7578

Resolutions

S J Res 97 - 101
S Con Res 26
S Res 155 - 157
H J Res 437 - 443
H Con Res 320 - 328
H Res 321 - 332

1. Agriculture

SENATE

- S 2044 -- Clarify authority of Secretary of Agriculture to require reasonable bonds from packers with livestock purchasing operations. McCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 6/8/61 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
S 2047 -- Amend and extend Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. MUNDT (R S.D.), Young (R N.D.), Case (R S.D.) -- 6/8/61 -- Finance.

HOUSE

- HR 7417 -- Similar to HR 7223. REIFEL (R S.D.) -- 6/1/61.
HR 7480 -- Assist States to provide additional facilities for research at state agricultural experiment stations. HARVEY (R Ind.) -- 6/6/61 -- Agriculture.
HR 7538 -- Establish spring wheat quality research laboratory in North Dakota. SHORT (R N.D.) -- 6/7/61 -- Agriculture.
HR 7563 -- Amend Agriculture Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended. LANGEN (R Minn.) -- 6/8/61 -- Agriculture.

2. Appropriations

HOUSE

- HR 7371 -- Make appropriations for Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1962. ROONEY (D N.Y.) -- 5/29/61 -- Appropriations.
- HR 7444 -- Make appropriations for Department of Agriculture and related agencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1962. WHITTEN (D Miss.) -- 6/5/61 -- Appropriations.
- HR 7445 -- Make appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1962. THOMAS (D Texas) -- 6/5/61 -- Appropriations.
- HR 7577 -- Make appropriations for Executive Office of President, Department of Commerce, and sundry agencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1962. ANDREWS (D Ala.) -- 6/8/61 -- Appropriations.

3. Education and Welfare

EDUCATION

SENATE

- S 2004 -- Amend National Defense Education Act of 1958 to promote interests of the U.S. in international affairs. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 6/1/61 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

- HR 7378 -- Extend and improve National Defense Education Act. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 5/29/61 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 7413 -- Authorize a 3-year program of federal financial assistance for construction of public elementary and secondary schools; provide certain additional assistance for both public and private education on a permanent basis. KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 6/1/61 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 7459 -- Extend for 3 years temporary provisions of PL 81-815 and 874; make certain changes in such laws. KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 6/5/61 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 7475 -- Similar to HR 7149. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 6/6/61.
- HR 7486 -- Similar to HR 7149. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 6/6/61.
- HR 7489 -- Similar to HR 7149. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 6/6/61.

HEALTH

NO INTRODUCTIONS

WELFARE

SENATE

- S 2022 -- Amend section 18, Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, to provide free transportation on any railroad carrier subject to that act for individuals receiving pensions or annuities under that act, and for their dependents. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 6/6/61 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 2031 -- Exempt coverage under OASDI program self-employed individuals who hold certain religious beliefs. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 6/7/61 -- Finance.
- S 2036 -- Authorize pilot training and employment programs for youth including on-the-job and other appropriate training, local public service programs, and conservation programs. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 6/7/61 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

- HR 7376 -- Similar to HR 4616. MATHIAS (R Md.) -- 5/29/61.
- HR 7422 -- Amend section 18, Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, to provide free transportation on any railroad carrier subject to that act for individuals receiving pensions or annuities and for dependents. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 6/1/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 7426 -- Extend benefits of "An act to provide for the recognition of the services of the civilian officials and employees, citizens of the United States, engaged in and about the construction of the Panama Canal," to certain additional civilian officers and employees. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 6/1/61 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 7427 -- Similar to HR 10. SHRIVER (R Kan.) -- 6/1/61.
- HR 7536 -- Authorize pilot training and employment programs for youths including on-the-job and other appropriate training, local public service programs, and conservation programs. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 6/7/61 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 7541 -- Similar to HR 7536. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 6/7/61.
- HR 7542 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act, to permit retirement by all persons in the U.S. at age 60, with benefits for elderly persons in prevailing standards of living, disabled persons, female heads of families and children; establish and operate this system by an equitable gross income tax. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 6/7/61 -- Ways and Means.

- HR 7543 -- Similar to HR 7542. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 6/7/61.
- HR 7548 -- Similar to HR 6616. RHODES (D Pa.) -- 6/7/61.
- HR 7569 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to permit an annuitant to receive annuity even though he renders compensated service for outside employer by whom last payment before annuity began to accrue. McSWEENEY (D La.) -- 6/8/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 7578 -- Assist reduction of unemployment through acceleration of capital expenditure programs of state and local public bodies. RHODES (D Pa.) -- 6/8/61 -- Education and Labor.

HOUSING

HOUSE

- HR 7560 -- Authorize Public Housing Administration to sell and convey to Savannah, Ga., or Housing Authority of Savannah, Ga., all right, title, and interest of the U.S. in property in Savannah, Ga. HAGAN (D Ga.) -- 6/8/61 -- Banking and Currency.

VETERANS

HOUSE

- HR 7461 -- Provide increased compensation for medical personnel of Veterans' Administration. KEE (D W.Va.) -- 5/29/61 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 7491 -- Provide additional compensation for veterans suffering loss or loss of use of both vocal cords, with resulting complete aphonia. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 6/6/61 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 7546 -- Provide benefits for members of armed forces of nations allied with the U.S. in World War I or World War II. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 6/7/61 -- Veterans' Affairs.

4. Foreign Policy

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SENATE

- S 1987 -- Amend International Claims Settlement Act of 1949. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) (by request) -- 5/29/61 -- Foreign Relations.
- S 2000 -- Provide Peace Corps to help peoples of interested countries and areas in meeting needs for skilled manpower. HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Fulbright (D Ark.) -- 6/1/61 -- Foreign Relations.

HOUSE

- HR 7372 -- Promote foreign policy, security, and general welfare of the U.S. by assisting peoples of world toward economic and social development and internal and external security. MORGAN (D Pa.) -- 5/29/61 -- Foreign Affairs.
- HR 7406 -- Appoint Under Secretary of State for Foreign Assistance. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 6/1/61 -- Foreign Affairs.
- HR 7450 -- Provide private aircraft may travel between the U.S. and Canada or Mexico without requiring owners or operators thereof to reimburse the U.S. for extra compensation paid customs officers and employees. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 6/5/61 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 7479 -- Amend War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, to provide compensation for certain World War II losses. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 6/6/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 7499 -- Authorize appropriation to Corregidor Bataan Memorial Commission of \$7,500,000. VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) -- 6/6/61 -- Foreign Affairs.
- HR 7500 -- Provide Peace Corps to help peoples of interested countries and areas in meeting needs for skilled manpower. MORGAN (D Pa.) -- 6/6/61 -- Foreign Affairs.
- HR 7501 -- Similar to HR 7500. ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) -- 6/6/61.
- HR 7502 -- Similar to HR 7500. HAYS (D Ohio) -- 6/6/61.
- HR 7503 -- Similar to HR 7500. McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 6/6/61.
- HR 7504 -- Similar to HR 7500. GALLAGHER (D N.J.) -- 6/6/61.
- HR 7505 -- Similar to HR 7500. MERROW (R N.H.) -- 6/6/61.
- HR 7506 -- Similar to HR 7500. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 6/6/61.
- HR 7507 -- Similar to HR 7500. JOHNSON (D Md.) -- 6/6/61.
- HR 7508 -- Similar to HR 7500. YATES (D Ill.) -- 6/6/61.
- HR 7529 -- Deny passports to persons knowingly engaged in activities to further international Communist movement. BURLESON (D Texas) -- 6/7/61 -- Foreign Affairs.
- HR 7572 -- Similar to HR 7500. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 6/8/61.
- H Con Res 322 -- Express sense of Congress re proposed trade by Cuba of prisoners for tractors. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 6/1/61 -- Foreign Affairs.
- H Con Res 326 -- Similar to H Con Res 322. BATTIN (R Mont.) -- 6/7/61.
- H Res 327 -- Express sense of House on application of Logan Act to private correspondence with foreign governments. HIESTAND (R Calif.) -- 6/6/61 -- Judiciary.

IMMIGRATION
NO INTRODUCTIONS

5. General Government

CONGRESS

SENATE

- S 2029 -- Revise laws re depository libraries. LAUSCHE (D Ohio) -- 6/7/61 -- Rules and Administration.
S Res 155 -- Amend rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate re jurisdiction of Committee on Appropriations. BENNETT (R Utah) -- 6/1/61 -- Rules and Administration.

HOUSE

- HR 7511 -- Revise effective dates of certain increases in compensation to employees of Government Printing Office. MATHIAS (R Md.) -- 6/6/61 -- House Administration.
H Con Res 320 -- Authorize printing of inaugural addresses of Presidents as a House document. HAYS (D Ohio) -- 5/29/61 -- House Administration.
H Con Res 324 -- Establish Joint Congressional Committee on National Security. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 6/1/61 -- Rules.
H Res 321 -- Amend clause 2(a) of rule XI and clause 4 of rule XXI of Rules of House of Representatives. COLLIER (R Ill.) -- 5/29/61 -- Rules.
H Res 323 -- Authorize Committee on Banking and Currency to conduct an investigation and study of effect of federal airport development on public and private housing. LANKFORD (D Md.) -- 6/1/61 -- Rules.
H Res 324 -- Similar to H Res 308. SCHADEBERG (R Wis.) -- 6/1/61.
H Res 332 -- Create a select committee to investigate personnel and procedures in Department of State. FLYNT (D Ga.) -- 6/8/61 -- Rules.

CONSTITUTION & CIVIL LIBERTIES

HOUSE

- H J Res 440 -- Similar to H J Res 4. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 6/1/61.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

HOUSE

- HR 7476 -- Establish commission on problems of small towns and rural counties. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 6/6/61 -- Government Operations.
HR 7485 -- Provide that property found on premises owned or leased by the United States may be returned to the finder if the owner cannot be found. MOSS (D Calif.) -- 6/6/61 -- Government Operations.
HR 7495 -- Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit donation of surplus personal property to union locals in apprentice training program. GOODELL (R N.Y.) -- 6/6/61 -- Government Operations.
HR 7530 -- Amend Employment Act of 1946 to establish policies re productive capital investments of Government. COHELAN (D Calif.) -- 6/7/61 -- Government Operations.
H Res 322 -- Disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 5 transmitted to Congress by President on May 24, 1961. HOFFMAN (R Mich.) -- 6/1/61 -- Government Operations.
H Res 328 -- Similar to H Res 322. MONAGAN (D Conn.) -- 6/7/61.

POST OFFICE & CIVIL SERVICE

SENATE

- S 1996 -- Provide Postmaster General appoint postmasters at first-, second-, and third-class post offices. PROXMIRE (D Wis.) -- 6/1/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
S 2015 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to provide for redetermination of annuities of certain re-employment annuitants. RANDOLPH (D W.Va.) -- 6/2/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
S 2023 -- Amend section 505(d) of Classification Act of 1949, as amended, re certain positions in General Accounting Office. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) (by request) -- 6/6/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
S 2024 -- Amend title 39, USC, re funds received by Post Office Department from payments for damage to personal property. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) (by request) -- 6/6/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HOUSE

- HR 7377 -- Increase limitation on positions which may be placed in top grades of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and number of research and development positions of scientists and engineers for which special rates of pay are authorized; fix compensation of hearing examiners. MURRAY (D Tenn.) -- 5/29/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

- HR 7389 -- Similar to HR 119. DEROUNIAN (R N.Y.) -- 6/1/61.
HR 7395 -- Provide separation from service of certain Government employees who have unpaid judgments against them. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 6/1/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 7416 -- Authorize Bureau of Census to make appropriate reimbursements between respective appropriations available to Bureau. MURRAY (D Tenn.) -- 6/1/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 7420 -- Amend section 4358, title 39, USC, to provide rates of 1 1/2 cents a pound for publications mailed for delivery within county of publication. ASHBROOK (R Ohio) -- 6/1/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 7453 -- Recompute annuities of certain officers and employees of Federal Government retired under Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended. BURKE (D Mass.) -- 6/5/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 7509 -- Provide appointment by Postmaster General of Postmasters at first, second, and third class post offices. KING (D Utah) -- 6/6/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 7532 -- Amend title 39, USC, re funds received by Post Office Department from payments for damage to personal property. MURRAY (D Tenn.) -- 6/7/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 7540 -- Re transportation of mail by highway post office service. ALFORD (D Ark.) -- 6/7/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 7559 -- Provide additional writing or printing on third- and fourth-class mail. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 6/8/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 7570 -- Amend section 2(h) of Civil Service Retirement Act re employees of agricultural stabilization and conservation county committees. MCSWEENEY (D La.) -- 6/8/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

INDIANS, D.C., TERRITORIES

SENATE

- S 2016 -- Give Walker River Paiute Tribe reserved minerals underlying its reservation. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 6/2/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
S 2026 -- Assist certain landless Indians in Montana. METCALF (D Mont.), Mansfield (D Mont.) -- 6/7/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HOUSE

- HR 7414 -- Amend act re National Capital Park and Planning Commission, to preserve housing and existing attractive neighborhoods in Nation's Capital which give its stability and character; encourage in District of Columbia growing national trend toward maximum rehabilitation rather than complete clearing of blighted areas. MCDOWELL (D Del.) -- 6/1/61 -- District of Columbia.
HR 7468 -- Revise Canal Zone Code into law as a new code of laws for Canal Zone. WILLIS (D La.) -- 6/5/61 -- Judiciary.
HR 7482 -- Amend Life Insurance Act of District of Columbia. McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 6/6/61 -- District of Columbia.
HR 7510 -- Clarify intent of Congress re exchange of lands between the U.S. and Navajo Tribe. KING (D Utah) -- 6/6/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 7564 -- Provide not more than one of two persons appointed from civil life as Commissioners of the District of Columbia be from same political party. MATHIAS (R Md.) -- 6/8/61 -- District of Columbia.

JUDICIARY.

SENATE

- S 1986 -- Relieve courts of the U.S. of jurisdiction to hear and determine certain claims against the U.S. BUTLER (R Md.) -- 5/29/61 -- Judiciary.
S 1990 -- Amend section 1362, title 18, USC, to further protect internal security of the U.S. by providing penalties for malicious damage to certain communications facilities. DODD (D Conn.), Eastland (D Miss.) -- 5/29/61 -- Judiciary.
S 2025 -- Relieve Housing Authority of Derby, Conn. DODD (D Conn.) -- 6/6/61 -- Judiciary.
S 2032 -- Consent to amend compact between Pennsylvania and Ohio re Pymatuning Lake. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 6/7/61 -- Judiciary.
S 2033 -- Provide new division within Northern Judicial District of Georgia. RUSSELL (D Ga.), Talmadge (D Ga.) -- 6/7/61 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

- HR 7397 -- Similar to HR 7312. WHITTEN (D Miss.) -- 6/1/61.
HR 7400 -- Amend Title 18, USC, to make it unlawful to exchange property for prisoners not nationals of the U.S. WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 6/1/61 -- Judiciary.
HR 7401 -- Similar to HR 7400. WINSTEAD (D Miss.) -- 6/1/61.
HR 7448 -- Provide penalties for malicious damage to certain private communication facilities. BARING (D Nev.) -- 6/5/61 -- Judiciary.
HR 7454 -- Consent to amend compact between Pennsylvania and Ohio re Pymatuning Lake. COOK (R Ohio) -- 6/5/61 -- Judiciary.
HR 7460 -- Similar to HR 7454. KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 6/5/61.

- HR 7466 -- Grant consent of Congress to southern interstate nuclear compact. THOMAS (D Texas) -- 6/5/61 -- Judiciary.
 HR 7498 -- Similar to HR 7466. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 6/6/61.
 HR 7531 -- Relieve New Hampshire. MERROW (R N.H.) -- 6/7/61 -- Judiciary.
 HR 7533 -- Divide North Dakota into two judicial districts. NYGAARD (R N.D.) -- 6/7/61 -- Judiciary.
 HR 7545 -- Declare Communist party and similar revolutionary organizations illegal, making membership a criminal offense and providing penalties. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 6/7/61 -- Judiciary.
 HR 7561 -- Relieve certain counties, cities, and other political subdivisions of California. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 6/8/61 -- Judiciary.
 HR 7567 -- Similar to HR 7531. BASS (R N.H.) -- 6/8/61.

COMMEMORATIVE

SENATE

- S 2027 -- Issue special series of postage stamps in commemoration of 100th anniversary of Homestead Act. CURTIS (R Neb.), Hruska (R Neb.), Bennett (R Utah), Bible (D Nev.), Bridges (R N.H.), Burdick (D N.D.), Byrd (D Va.), Capehart (R Ind.), Carlson (R Kan.), Carroll (D Colo.), Cooper (R Ky.), Dworshak (R Idaho), Fong (R Hawaii), Hickenlooper (R Iowa), Hickey (D Wyo.), Holland (D Fla.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Metcalf (D Mont.), Miller (R Iowa), Moes (D Utah), Mundt (R S.D.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Schoepel (R Kan.), Symington (D Mo.), Wiley (R Wis.), Young (R N.D.), McGee (D Wyo.), Gruening (D Alaska), Dirksen (R Ill.) -- 6/7/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
 S J Res 98 -- Observe centennial of Homestead Act. CURTIS (R Neb.), Hruska (R Neb.), Bennett (R Utah), Bible (D Nev.), Boggs (R Del.), Bridges (R N.H.), Burdick (D N.D.), Byrd (D Va.), Capehart (R Ind.), Carlson (R Kan.), Carroll (D Colo.), Cooper (R Ky.), Dworshak (R Idaho), Fong (R Hawaii), Hickenlooper (R Iowa), Hickey (D Wyo.), Holland (D Fla.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Metcalf (D Mont.), Miller (R Iowa), Moes (D Utah), Mundt (R S.D.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Schoepel (R Kan.), Symington (D Mo.), Wiley (R Wis.), Young (R N.D.), McGee (D Wyo.), Johnston (D S.C.), Gruening (D Alaska), Dirksen (R Ill.) -- 6/7/61 -- Judiciary.
 S J Res 99 -- Commemorate 75th anniversary of Interstate Commerce Commission. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 6/7/61 -- Judiciary.
 S J Res 100 -- Recognize centennial of establishment of Department of Agriculture. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 6/8/61 -- Judiciary.
 S J Res 101 -- Recognize centennial of establishment of national system of land-grant universities and colleges. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 6/8/61 -- Judiciary.
 S Con Res 26 -- Re 150th anniversary of Battle of Tippecanoe. HARTKE (D Ind.) -- 6/1/61 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

- HR 7383 -- Provide memorial to memory of late Senator George W. Norris, at McCook, Neb. WEAVER (R Neb.) -- 5/29/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 7455 -- Declare Oct. 12 a legal holiday. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 6/5/61 -- Judiciary.
 HR 7463 -- Issue a postage stamp in honor of life and contributions of Henry Ford. LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 6/5/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
 HR 7467 -- Issue special postage stamp in commemoration of 100th anniversary of Battle of Pea Ridge. TRIMBLE (D Ark.) -- 6/5/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
 HR 7539 -- Issue special series of postage stamps in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the Homestead Act. WEAVER (R Neb.) -- 6/7/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
 H J Res 439 -- Similar to H J Res 433. UDALL, M. (D Ariz.) -- 6/1/61.
 H J Res 441 -- Commemorate 75th anniversary of Interstate Commerce Commission. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 6/6/61 -- Judiciary.
 H J Res 442 -- Observe centennial of Homestead Act. WEAVER (R Neb.) -- 6/7/61 -- Judiciary.
 H J Res 443 -- Similar to H J Res 164. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 6/8/61.
 H Con Res 321 -- Proclaim June 4, 1961, as National Day of Prayer. PETERSON (D Utah) -- 5/29/61 -- Judiciary.

6. National Security

ARMED SERVICES & DEFENSE

SENATE

- S 1985 -- Prevent receipt of pay and allowances by certain members of Armed Forces who render aid and assistance to hostile forces. BUTLER (R Md.) -- 5/29/61 -- Armed Services.
 S 1989 -- Provide advancement of one grade on retired list of Regular Army of certain officers who served as volunteers during Spanish-American War. ROBERTSON (D Va.) -- 5/29/61 -- Armed Services.

- S 2020 -- Authorize Secretary of Navy to develop South Barrow gas field, naval petroleum reserve 4, to make gas available to native village of Barrow and other non-Federal communities and installations. BARTLETT (D Alaska), Gruening (D Alaska) -- 6/6/61 -- Armed Services.

HOUSE

- HR 7374 -- Similar to HR 7356. COLLIER (R Ill.) -- 5/29/61.
 HR 7388 -- Provide penalties for membership in Communist Party, compel testimony re such membership and grant immunity from prosecution in connection therewith. BROOKS (D La.) -- 6/1/61 -- Un-American Activities.
 HR 7447 -- Amend Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act to provide for immediate disposition of certain waterfowl feathers. ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 6/5/61 -- Armed Services.
 HR 7452 -- Similar to HR 7356. BREWSTER (D Md.) -- 6/5/61.
 HR 7488 -- Authorize Secretary of Navy to develop South Barrow gasfield, Naval Petroleum Reserve 4, for making gas available to native village of Barrow and to other non-Federal communities and installations. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 6/6/61 -- Armed Services.
 HR 7562 -- Create Freedom Commission and Freedom Academy. KING (D Utah) -- 6/8/61 -- Un-American Activities.
 HR 7566 -- Similar to HR 7356. ROSTENKOWSKI (D Ill.) -- 6/8/61.
 H Con Res 323 -- Express sense of Congress that, in accordance with Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended, President should transfer to Department of Defense functions of Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 6/1/61 -- Armed Services.

ATOMIC ENERGY & SPACE

SENATE

- S 2043 -- Authorize appropriations for Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended. PASTORE (D R.I.) -- 6/8/61 -- Joint Atomic Energy.

HOUSE

- HR 7576 -- Authorize appropriations for Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with section 261 of Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended. HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) -- 6/8/61 -- Joint Atomic Energy.

7. Public Works & Resources

LANDS

SENATE

- S J Res 97 -- Preserve and protect certain lands in Prince Georges and Charles Counties, Md. ANDERSON (D N.M.) (by request) -- 6/6/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HOUSE

- HR 7408 -- Authorize acquisition of land and improvements for USAF Home Town News Center by lease-purchase contract. JARMAN (D Okla.) -- 6/1/61 -- Armed Services.

RESOURCES & PUBLIC WORKS

SENATE

- S 1988 -- Aid administration of Tule Lake, Lower Klamath, and Upper Klamath National Wildlife Refuges in Oregon and California. KUCHEL (R Calif.) -- 5/29/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 S 1995 -- Exchange lands at Wupatki National Monument, Ariz., provide access to certain ruins in monument, add certain federally owned lands to monument. HAYDEN (D Ariz.), Goldwater (R Ariz.) -- 6/1/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 S 2008 -- Amend act of Sept. 16, 1959, re construction, operation and maintenance of Spokane Valley project. JACKSON (D Wash.) -- 6/1/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 S 2009 -- Provide research and technical assistance re disposal of solid municipal refuse. SMATHERS (D Fla.) -- 6/1/61 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
 S 2048 -- Authorize Secretary of Army to pay fair value for improvements located on railroad rights-of-way owned by bona fide lessees or permittees. MILLER (R Iowa), Hickenlooper (R Iowa) -- 6/8/61 -- Public Works.

HOUSE

- HR 7382 -- Authorize Secretary of Army to pay fair value for improvements located on railroad rights-of-way owned by bona fide lessees or permittees. SMITH (D Iowa) -- 5/29/61 -- Public Works.
 HR 7391 -- Similar to HR 7062. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 6/1/61.

- HR 7392 -- Similar to HR 7062. ELLSWORTH (R Kan.) -- 6/1/61.
 HR 7402 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to acquire through exchange Great Falls property in Virginia for administration as a part of National Capital park system. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 6/1/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 7404 -- Assure continued fish and wildlife benefits from conservation areas by authorizing appropriate incidental or secondary use for public recreation to extent compatible with primary purposes of such areas. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 6/1/61 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
 HR 7407 -- Amend 73 Stat 561, 43 U.S.C. 615a re construction, operation and maintenance of Spokane Valley project. HORAN (R Wash.) -- 6/1/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 7409 -- Establish Ice Age National Park in Wisconsin. JOHNSON (D Wis.) -- 6/1/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 7415 -- Increase authorizations for fiscal year 1963, 1964 and 1965 for forest highways, forest development roads and trails, park roads and trails, Indian reservation roads, public land highways, and public land development roads and trails; establish a Natural Resources Road Commission. MILLER, CLEM (D Calif.) -- 6/1/61 -- Public Works.
 HR 7424 -- Similar to HR 6812. O'HARA (D Mich.) -- 6/1/61.
 HR 7449 -- Create a Public Works Coordinator to promote long-range planning and coordination of public works. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 6/5/61 -- Public Works.
 HR 7456 -- Similar to HR 7062. GOODLING (R Pa.) -- 6/5/61.
 HR 7465 -- Provide owners of surface rights to certain real property, subsurface mineral rights of which are owned by the U.S., have right to purchase such. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 6/5/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 7477 -- Repeal section 409 of Public Buildings Act of 1949, requiring submission of a report to Congress re eligible public building projects. BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) (by request) -- 6/6/61 -- Public Works.
 HR 7483 -- Establish cooperative outdoor recreation research centers. MILLER, CLEM (D Calif.) -- 6/6/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 7487 -- Establish Chesapeake & Ohio Canal National Historical Park in Maryland. QUIE (R Minn.) -- 6/6/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 7490 -- Protect marine mammals on high seas. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 6/6/61 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
 HR 7492 -- Amend PL 86-506. UDALL, M. (D Ariz.) -- 6/6/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 7493 -- Make and enforce regulations at water supply projects in District of Columbia and environs. BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) (by request) -- 6/6/61 -- Public Works.
 HR 7513 -- Re-state terms of grants covering Rockefeller Wildlife Refuge and Game Preserve to permit it to comply with current Louisiana law. THOMPSON (D La.) -- 6/6/61 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
 HR 7568 -- Establish Old Ninety-six Star Fort National Park in South Carolina. DORN (D S.C.) -- 6/8/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 H Con Res 325 -- Express sense of Congress on construction of an interstate highway in Montana. BATTIN (R Mont.) -- 6/6/61 -- Public Works.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

ECONOMIC POLICY & REGULATIONS

SENATE

- S 1993 -- Amend Second Washington Airport Act to provide toll charges on access roads. SCHOEPPEL (R Kan.) -- 6/1/61 -- Commerce.
 S 2005 -- Provide no member of Board of Directors of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation hold any other public office or position. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Keating (R N.Y.) -- 6/1/61 -- Banking and Currency.
 S 2006 -- Amend section 9 of Federal Reserve Act, as amended, section 18 (d) of Federal Deposit Insurance Act, and section 5155 of the Revised Statutes, as amended. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Keating (R N.Y.) -- 6/1/61 -- Banking and Currency.
 S 2028 -- Amend Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, by providing for access to contractors' records by Comptroller General. LAUSCHE (D Ohio), McClellan (D Ark.) -- 6/7/61 -- Banking and Currency.
 S 2030 -- Provide Secretary of Commerce conduct a study to determine desirability and practicability of adoption by the U.S. of metric system of weights and measures. NEUBERGER (D Ore.) -- 6/7/61 -- Commerce.
 S 2034 -- Amend Communications Act of 1934, as amended, to expedite and improve administrative process by authorizing the Federal Communications Commission to delegate functions in adjudicatory cases, repealing the review staff provisions, and revising related provisions. PASTORE (D R.I.) -- 6/7/61 -- Commerce.
 S 2035 -- Provide section 315 of Communications Act of 1934 not apply to candidates for offices of President and Vice President of the U.S., U.S. Senator and Representative, and Governor of any state. PASTORE (D R.I.) -- 6/7/61 -- Commerce.
 S 2037 -- Amend Interstate Commerce Act and certain related acts re requirement of an oath for certain reports, applications, and complaints filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 6/7/61 -- Commerce.
 S 2038 -- Create National Capital Airports Corporation, provide operation of federally owned civil airports in D.C. or its vicinity by the Corporation. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 6/7/61 -- Commerce.

HOUSE

- HR 7398 -- Amend 54 Stat. 1030, 1039 to increase periods for which agreements for operation of certain concessions may be granted at Washington National Airport. WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 6/1/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 HR 7399 -- Create National Capital Airports Corporation. WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 6/1/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 HR 7403 -- Amend section 77 of Bankruptcy Act. CELLER (D N.Y.) (by request) -- 6/1/61 -- Judiciary.
 HR 7405 -- Provide promulgation of rules of practice and procedure under Bankruptcy Act. FORRESTER (D Ga.) -- 6/1/61 -- Judiciary.
 HR 7384 -- Amend title 18, USC to make it a crime to use any instrumentality of commerce or the mails, or to travel in commerce, to rig or fix any amateur or professional athletic contest or event. ZELENKO (D N.Y.) -- 5/29/61 -- Judiciary.
 HR 7421 -- Amend Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, to make unlawful certain property tax assessments of common carrier property. HEMP-HILL (D S.C.) -- 6/1/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 HR 7423 -- Prohibit employment by the U.S. of certain persons required to be registered as agents of foreign governments. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 6/1/61 -- Judiciary.
 HR 7425 -- Provide publication before entry of decrees, judgments and orders entered by consent upon merits of civil antitrust proceedings. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 6/1/61 -- Judiciary.
 HR 7457 -- Similar to HR 184. GOODLING (R Pa.) -- 6/5/61.
 HR 7458 -- Amend Interstate Commerce Act and certain related acts re requirement of an oath for certain reports, applications, and complaints filed with Interstate Commerce Commission. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 6/5/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 HR 7462 -- Curb monopolistic control of professional boxing, establish within Department of Justice Office of National Boxing Commissioner. KING (D Utah) -- 6/5/61 -- Judiciary.
 HR 7537 -- Similar to HR 184. ROBISON (R N.Y.) -- 6/7/61.
 HR 7565 -- Amend Bank Holding Company Act of 1956. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 6/8/61 -- Banking and Currency.
 HR 7574 -- Amend section 303 of Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, by providing for access to contractors' records by Comptroller General. VANIK (D Ohio) -- 6/8/61 -- Banking and Currency.
 HR 7575 -- Amend Natural Gas Act. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 6/8/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 H J Res 438 -- Amend Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to authorize and direct SEC to conduct a study and investigation of adequacy of the rules of national securities exchanges and associations. MACK (D Ill.) -- 6/1/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

COMMERCE

SENATE

- S 2039 -- Direct Secretary of Commerce to undertake studies of economic effects of deactivating certain permanent military installations situated in areas of substantial unemployment. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 6/7/61 -- Commerce.

HOUSE

- HR 7381 -- Amend section 216 of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to establish maritime training program. SHELLEY (D Calif.) -- 5/29/61 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
 HR 7418 -- Amend Small Business Act to authorize loans to small-business displaced from urban renewal areas on same liberal terms as those applicable to disaster loans. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 6/1/61 -- Banking and Currency.
 HR 7419 -- Direct Secretary of Commerce to undertake studies of economic effects of deactivating certain permanent military installations in areas of substantial unemployment. STRATTON (D N.Y.) -- 6/1/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 HR 7497 -- Amend Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, to make unlawful as unreasonable and unjust discrimination against and undue burden upon interstate commerce, certain property tax assessments of common carrier property. NELSEN (R Minn.) -- 6/6/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 HR 7534 -- Stabilize mining of lead and zinc by small domestic producers on public, Indian, and other lands. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 6/7/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 7535 -- Stabilize mining of lead and zinc in the U.S. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 6/7/61 -- Ways and Means.
 H Con Res 328 -- Request President to call a national conference on commercial fishing. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 6/7/61 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

LABOR

SENATE

- S 1991 -- Re occupational training, development, and use of manpower resources of Nation. CLARK (D Pa.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Humphrey (D Minn.), McNamara (D Mich.), Hart (D Mich.), Pell (D R.I.) -- 5/29/61 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

- HR 7373 -- Re occupational training, development, and use of manpower resources of Nation. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 5/29/61 -- Education and Labor.
 HR 7396 -- Similar to HR 7373. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 6/1/61.
 HR 7464 -- Similar to HR 7373. MOORHEAD (D Pa.) -- 6/5/61.

TRANSPORTATION

HOUSE

- HR 7512 -- Provide for a class of supplemental air carriers. MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 6/6/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 HR 7544 -- Amend section 202(c) of Interstate Commerce Act to provide for partial exemption from provisions of part II of terminal area motor carrier operations performed by or for common carriers by water in interstate commerce subject to Shipping Act, 1916, and Intercoastal Shipping Act, 1933. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 6/7/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 HR 7573 -- Similar to HR 2488. THOMPSON (D La.) -- 6/8/61.

TAXES

SENATE

- S 2013 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re taxation of distributions of stock made pursuant to court orders enforcing antitrust laws. WILLIAMS (D N.J.) -- 6/2/61 -- Finance.
 S 2014 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction from gross estate for value of property passing to children. CURTIS (R Neb.), Carlson (R Kan.), Kerr (D Okla.) -- 6/2/61 -- Finance.
 S 2021 -- Re withholding, for income tax imposed by certain cities on compensation of federal employees. MORTON (R Ky.) -- 6/6/61 -- Finance.
 S 2042 -- Subject to federal income taxes interest on state and local bonds issued to provide facilities for private business. McNAMARA (D Mich.) -- 6/8/61 -- Finance.
 S 2045 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended. McCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 6/8/61 -- Finance.
 S 2046 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a dependency exemption of a physically handicapped grandchild, although such grandchild has income in excess of \$600. McCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 6/8/61 -- Finance.

HOUSE

- HR 7375 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide return of a surviving spouse be treated as a joint return without regard to time of death of other spouse. COLLIER (R Ill.) -- 5/29/61 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 7379 -- Provide a credit against individual income tax for certain amounts paid as educational expenses to institutions of higher education. SCHWENGEL (R Iowa) -- 5/29/61 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 7380 -- Similar to HR 7379. SCHWENGEL (R Iowa) -- 5/29/61.

- HR 7390 -- Impose a manufacturers excise tax on component parts of ammunition. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 6/1/61 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 7393 -- Provide more equitable rates for manufacturers excise tax on mechanical lighters for cigarettes, cigars, and pipes. EVINS (D Tenn.) -- 6/1/61 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 7410 -- Provide deduction in computing income taxable under Internal Revenue Code of 1954 of losses sustained by public transit systems in conversion from street railways to buses. JUDD (R Minn.) -- 6/1/61 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 7411 -- Similar to HR 7410. KARTH (D Minn.) -- 6/1/61.
 HR 7412 -- Similar to HR 7410. MacGREGOR (R Minn.) -- 6/1/61.
 HR 7446 -- Provide a 1-year extension of existing corporate normal-tax rate and of certain excise-tax rates. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 6/5/61 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 7451 -- Amend section 302 (b) (1) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954. BOGGS (D La.) -- 6/5/61 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 7478 -- Amend section 170 (b) (1) of Internal Revenue Code. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 6/6/61 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 7481 -- Similar to HR 7478. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 6/6/61.
 HR 7484 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re legislative proposals. MONAGAN (D Conn.) -- 6/6/61 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 7494 -- Provide direct aid to states and territories for educational purposes only for benefit of taxpayers and local governments. GOODELL (R N.Y.) -- 6/6/61 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 7496 -- Similar to HR 7349. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 6/6/61.
 HR 7547 -- Increase from \$600 to \$1,000 personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer including for a spouse, dependent, and for old age or blindness. MOORE (R W.Va.) -- 6/7/61 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 7558 -- Provide amount equal to manufacturers excise tax on passenger automobiles be paid to persons who purchase such automobiles during high unemployment. O'HARA (D Mich.) -- 6/8/61 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 7571 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re deduction for medical and dental expenses of the disabled. McSWEEN (D La.) -- 6/8/61 -- Ways and Means.
 H J Res 437 -- Re time for filing a report on renegotiation by Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 6/1/61 -- Ways and Means.
 H Res 326 -- Express sense of House on tax-exempt contributions to secure release of persons held in custody by Government of Cuba. HIESTAND (R Calif.) -- 6/6/61 -- Ways and Means.

TARIFFS

SENATE

- S 2007 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, to reimburse services performed at special places. GOLDWATER (R Ariz.), Hayden (D Ariz.), Bridges (R N.H.), Wiley (R Wis.), Burdick (D N.D.), Chavez (D N.M.), Young (R N.D.), Metcalf (D Mont.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Hart (D Mich.), McCarthy (D Minn.) -- 6/1/61 -- Finance.

HOUSE

- HR 7394 -- Provide more definitive tariff classification description for lightweight bicycles. EVINS (D Tenn.) -- 6/1/61 -- Ways and Means.

STATUS OF APPROPRIATIONS, 87th CONGRESS, 1st SESSION

Agency	Weekly Report Page No.	Requested	HOUSE		SENATE		Final
			Committee	Passed	Committee	Passed	
Agriculture (HR 7444)	941	\$ 6,089,244,000	\$ 5,948,566,000	\$ 5,948,466,000			
Commerce, Exec. Offices (HR 7577)	981	666,278,000	626,958,000	626,958,000			
Defense							
District of Columbia							
Federal Payment							
District Payment							
Independent Offices (HR 7445)	942	\$ 8,625,561,000	8,424,098,000	8,404,098,000			
Interior (HR 6345)	940	782,387,000	752,319,000	753,319,000	\$ 822,649,850	\$ 813,399,850	
Labor-HEW (HR 7035)	839	4,282,148,081	4,327,457,000	4,327,457,000			
Legislative (HR 7208)	875	105,647,577	104,353,335	104,353,335			
Public Works							
State-Justice-Judiciary (HR 7371)	943	805,584,202	751,300,050	751,300,050			
Treasury-Post Office (HR 5954)	911	5,371,801,000	5,281,865,000	5,281,865,000	5,327,631,000	5,327,631,000	
Mutual Security	910						
Military Construction							
Latin America Aid (HR 6518)	910	600,000,000	600,000,000	600,000,000	600,000,000	600,000,000	\$ 600,000,000
3rd Supplemental, FY 1961 (HR 5188)	612	5,339,565,127	773,493,619	803,506,119	4,762,637,970	4,637,419,970	1,694,055,637

CQ House Votes 39 through 41.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 78, 82, 83.)

House Rejects Recommittal Motion on Mallory Rule Change, Disapproves FCC Reorganization, 323-77, Accepts SEC Plan

39. HR 7053. Qualify a 1957 Supreme Court decision in the Mallory case, dealing with unnecessary delay in arraignments, to provide that, in District of Columbia courts, evidence should not be inadmissible solely because of a delay in arraignment. Lindsay (R N.Y.) motion to recommit the bill to the District of Columbia Committee. Rejected 104-252 (D 93-122; R 11-130), June 12, 1961. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story p. 981)

40. H Res 303. Resolution disapproving the President's Reorganization Plan for the Federal Communications Com-

mission. Resolution of disapproval agreed to 323-77 (D 163-77; R 160-0), June 15, 1961. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 975)

41. H Res 302. Resolution disapproving the President's Reorganization Plan for the Securities and Exchange Commission. Resolution of disapproval rejected 176-212 (D 21-212; R 155-0), June 15, 1961. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 975)

TOTAL				DEMOCRATIC				REPUBLICAN			
Vote No.	39	40	41	Vote No.	39	40	41	Vote No.	39	40	41
Yea	104	323	176	Yea	93	163	21	Yea	11	160	155
Nay	252	77	212	Nay	122	77	212	Nay	130	0	0

39 40 41				39 40 41				39 40 41				- KEY -
ALABAMA				19 Holifield Y Y N				HAWAII				Y Record Vote For (yea).
3 Andrews	N	Y	N	17 King	✓	N	X	AL Inouye	Y	Y	N	✓ Paired For.
1 Boykin	N	Y	N	26 Roosevelt	Y	X	X	IDAHO				† Announced For, CQ Poll For.
7 Elliott	N	Y	N	16 Bell	N	Y	Y	2 Harding	Y	Y	N	N Record Vote Against (nay).
2 Grant	? ? ?			21 Hiestand	N	Y	Y	1 Pfost	Y	Y	N	X Paired Against.
9 Huddleston	N	Y	N	18 Hosmer	? ✓ ✓			ILLINOIS				- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
8 Jones	N	Y	N	24 Lipscomb	N	Y	Y	25 Gray	Y	Y	N	? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.
5 Rains	N	? ?	N	15 McDonough	N	Y	Y	21 Mack	Y	Y	N	
4 Roberts	X	? ?	X	25 Russelot	N	Y	Y	24 Price	Y	Y	N	
6 Selden	N	Y	N	20 Smith	X	Y	Y	23 Shipley	Y	Y	N	
ALASKA				COLORADO				16 Anderson	N	? ?	✓	
AL Rivers	Y	Y	N	4 Aspinall	N	? ?	X	17 Arends	N	Y	Y	
ARIZONA				1 Rogers	Y	Y	N	19 Cbiperfield	N	Y	Y	
2 Udall M.	Y	N	N	3 Chenoweth	N	Y	Y	20 Findley	N	Y	Y	
1 Rhodes	N	Y	Y	2 Dominick	Y	Y	Y	14 Hoffman	X	Y	Y	
ARKANSAS				CONNECTICUT				15 Mason	X	✓	✓	
5 Alfard	N	Y	Y	1 Daddario	Y	N	N	18 Michel	N	Y	Y	
1 Gathings	N	Y	Y	3 Giaimo	Y	Y	N	22 Springer	N	Y	Y	
4 Harris	N	Y	N	AL Kowalski	Y	N	N	Chicago Cook County				
2 Mills	N	Y	N	5 Monagan	N	Y	N	1 Dawson	Y	Y	N	
6 Norrell C.	N	? ?		2 Seely-Brown	N	Y	Y	12 Finnegan	Y	Y	N	
3 Trimble	N	? ?	X	4 Sibal	? ?	Y	✓	5 Kluczynski	Y	Y	N	
CALIFORNIA				DELAWARE				7 Libonati	Y	Y	N	
7 Cohelan	Y	N	N	AL McDowell	Y	N	N	3 Murphy	Y	Y	N	
14 Hagen	N	N	N	FLORIDA				6 O'Brien	Y	Y	N	
2 Johnson	Y	N	N	2 Bennett	N	Y	Y	2 O'Hara	Y	Y	N	
11 McFall	Y	Y	N	4 Fascell	N	Y	N	11 Pucinski	Y	Y	N	
1 Miller C.	Y	N	N	7 Haley	N	Y	Y	8 Rostenkowski	Y	Y	N	
8 Miller G.P.	Y	N	N	5 Herlong	N	Y	Y	9 Yates	Y	Y	N	
3 Moss	Y	N	N	8 Matthews	N	N	N	13 Church	N	Y	Y	
29 Sand	Y	Y	N	6 Rogers	N	Y	N	10 Collier	N	Y	Y	
5 Shelley	Y	Y	N	3 Sikes	N	Y	N	4 Derwinski	N	Y	Y	
27 Sheppard	N	X	X	1 Cramer	N	Y	Y	INDIANA				
12 Sisk	N	N	N	GEORGIA				3 Brademas	Y	N	N	
6 Baldwin	N	Y	Y	8 Blitch	N	Y	N	8 Denton	Y	N	N	
10 Gubser	N	Y	Y	5 Davis J.C.	N	Y	Y	1 Madden	✓	Y	N	
4 Matliard	N	Y	Y	7 Davis J.W.	N	Y	N	5 Roush	Y	Y	N	
13 Teague	N	Y	Y	4 Flynt	N	Y	Y	4 Adair	N	Y	Y	
28 Utt	X	Y	Y	3 Forrester	N	Y	Y	7 Bray	N	Y	Y	
30 Wilson	X	Y	Y	1 Hagan	N	Y	N	11 Bruce	N	Y	Y	
9 Younger	N	Y	Y	9 Landrum	X	Y	N	2 Halleck	N	Y	Y	
Los Angeles Co.				2 Pilcher	N	Y	N	10 Harvey	N	Y	Y	
22 Corman	Y	Y	N	10 Stephens	N	Y	N	6 Roudebush	N	Y	✓	
23 Doyle	N	Y	N	6 Vinson	? ?	Y	?	9 Wilson	N	Y	Y	

IOWA			
6 Coad	N	N	N
5 Smith	Y	N	N
2 Bromwell	Y	Y	Y
3 Gross	N	Y	Y
8 Hoeven	N	Y	Y
7 Jensen	? ?	Y	Y
4 Kyl	N	Y	Y
1 Schwegel	N	Y	Y
KANSAS			
5 Breeding	N	Y	N
1 Avery	N	Y	Y
6 Dole	N	Y	Y
2 Ellsworth	Y	Y	Y
3 McVey	N	Y	Y
4 Shriver	N	Y	Y
KENTUCKY			
3 Burke	N	Y	N
4 Chelf	N	Y	Y
2 Natcher	N	Y	Y
7 Perkins	N	Y	N
5 Spence	N	Y	N
1 Strublefield	N	Y	N
6 Watts	X	Y	N
8 Siler	N	Y	Y
LOUISIANA			
2 Boggs	N	Y	N
4 Brooks	N	Y	N
1 Hebert	N	Y	N
8 McSween	N	Y	X

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

CQ House Votes 39 through 41.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 78, 82, 83.)

39 40 41			39 40 41			39 40 41			39 40 41						
6 Morrison	N	Y	N	NEBRASKA		5 Scott	N	Y	Y	6 McMillan	N	Y	Y		
5 Passman	X	Y	N	3 Beermann	N	Y	Y	12 Taylor	N	Y	N	2 Riley	N	Y	Y
7 Thompson	N	Y	X	2 Cunningham	N	Y	Y	11 Whitener	N	Y	N	1 Rivers	X	?	X
3 Willis	X	Y	N	4 Martin	X	Y	Y	10 Jonas	N	Y	Y	SOUTH DAKOTA			
MAINE				1 Weaver	N	Y	Y	NORTH DAKOTA				2 Berry	N	Y	Y
1 Garland	N	Y	Y	NEVADA				AL Nygaard	N	Y	Y	1 Reifel	X	Y	Y
3 McIntire	N	Y	Y	AL Baring	Y	Y	N	AL Short	N	Y	Y	TENNESSEE			
2 Tupper	N	Y	Y	NEW HAMPSHIRE				OHIO				6 Bass	N	Y	N
MARYLAND				2 Bass	✓	Y	Y	9 Ashley	Y	?	N	9 Davis	N	Y	N
2 Brewster	X	N	N	1 Merrow	N	Y	Y	11 Cook	✓	Y	N	8 Everett	N	Y	N
4 Fallon	N	X	N	NEW JERSEY				20 Feighan	✓	Y	N	4 Evins	N	Y	N
7 Friedel	Y	N	N	11 Addonizio	Y	N	N	18 Hays	✓	N	N	3 Frazier	N	Y	N
3 Garmatz	Y	N	N	14 Daniels	Y	N	N	19 Kirwan	Y	Y	N	5 Loser	N	✓	X
1 Johnson	N	Y	N	13 Gallagher	✓	N	N	10 Moeller	Y	Y	N	7 Murray	?	Y	N
5 Lankford	?	Y	N	8 Joelson	Y	N	N	21 Vanik	Y	Y	N	2 Baker	N	Y	✓
6 Matbias	N	Y	Y	10 Rodino	Y	N	N	17 Asbbrook	N	Y	Y	1 Reese L.	X	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS				4 Thompson	Y	N	N	14 Ayres	N	?	Y	TEXAS			
2 Boland	Y	N	N	3 Auchincloss	N	Y	Y	8 Betts	N	Y	Y	3 Beckworth	N	Y	N
13 Burke	Y	Y	N	1 Cabill	?	Y	Y	22 Bolton	N	Y	Y	2 Brooks	N	Y	N
4 Donohue	Y	N	N	6 Dwyer	Y	Y	Y	16 Bow	N	Y	Y	17 Bursleson	N	Y	N
7 Lane	N	N	N	5 Frelinghuysen	?	Y	Y	7 Brown	N	Y	Y	22 Casey	N	Y	N
8 Macdonald	✓	N	N	2 Glenn	N	Y	✓	2 Clancy	?	Y	Y	7 Dowdy	N	Y	Y
12 McCormack	N	N	N	9 Osners	X	Y	Y	12 Devine	N	Y	Y	21 Fisher	N	Y	N
11 O'Neill	✓	N	N	12 Wallhauser	X	Y	Y	6 Harsha	N	Y	Y	13 Ikard	N	Y	N
3 Philbin	Y	Y	N	7 Widmall	N	Y	Y	5 Latta	N	Y	Y	20 Kilday	N	Y	N
6 Bates	X	Y	Y	NEW MEXICO				4 McCulloch	N	Y	Y	15 Kilgore	?	Y	N
1 Conte	Y	Y	Y	AL Montoya	N	N	N	23 Minsball	N	Y	Y	19 Mahon	N	Y	N
10 Curtis	N	?	✓	AL Morris	N	Y	N	15 Moorehead	?	?	✓	1 Patman	N	Y	N
9 Keith	N	Y	Y	NEW YORK				13 Mosher	Y	Y	Y	11 Poage	N	Y	N
14 Martin	?	Y	Y	41 Dulski	Y	Y	N	3 Schenck	N	Y	Y	4 Rayburn			
5 Morse	Y	Y	Y	30 O'Brien	✓	N	N	1 Scherer	?	Y	Y	18 Rogers	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN				1 Pike	Y	N	N	OKLAHOMA				16 Rutherford	N	Y	N
7 O'Hara	Y	N	N	32 Stratton	N	Y	N	3 Albert	N	Y	N	6 Teague	N	Y	N
12 Bennett	Y	Y	Y	27 Barry	N	Y	Y	2 Edmondson	N	Y	N	8 Thomas	N	Y	N
18 Broomfield	N	Y	Y	3 Becker	X	Y	Y	5 Jarman	N	Y	N	9 Thompson	N	Y	N
10 Cederberg	X	?	✓	2 Deromian	N	Y	Y	4 Steed	?	Y	N	10 Thornberry	N	Y	N
6 Chamberlain	N	Y	Y	26 Dooley	N	Y	?	6 Wickersham	N	Y	N	12 Wright	N	Y	N
5 Ford	N	Y	Y	43 Goodell	N	Y	Y	1 Belcher	N	Y	Y	14 Young	N	Y	N
9 Griffin	N	Y	Y	33 Kilburn	?	Y	Y	OREGON				5 Alger	N	?	✓
8 Harvey	N	Y	Y	31 King	N	Y	Y	3 Green	✓	X	X	UTAH			
4 Hoffman	N	Y	Y	40 Miller	N	Y	Y	2 Ullman	Y	N	N	2 King	N	N	N
3 Jobansen	N	Y	Y	39 Ostertag	N	Y	Y	4 Durno	N	✓	✓	1 Peterson	Y	Y	N
11 Knox	N	Y	Y	42 Piltton	N	Y	Y	1 Norblad	N	Y	Y	VERMONT			
2 Meader	N	Y	Y	34 Pirnie	N	Y	Y	PENNSYLVANIA				AL Stafford	?	Y	Y
Detroit - Wayne County				35 Riehlman	N	Y	Y	25 Clark	Y	N	N	VIRGINIA			
13 Diggs	Y	Y	N	37 Robison	N	Y	Y	21 Dent	Y	N	N	4 Abbott	N	Y	Y
15 Dingell	Y	N	N	28 St. George	X	Y	Y	11 Flood	Y	Y	N	1 Downing	N	Y	N
17 Griffiths	N	Y	N	36 Taber	N	Y	Y	30 Holland	Y	Y	N	3 Gary	N	Y	N
16 Lesinski	✓	Y	N	38 Weiss	?	Y	Y	28 Moorhead	✓	N	N	2 Hardy	N	Y	N
1 Machrowicz	✓	N	N	29 Wharton	N	Y	Y	26 Morgan	Y	Y	N	7 Harrison	N	Y	N
14 Rabaut	✓	N	N	New York City				14 Rhodes	Y	Y	N	9 Jennings	N	Y	N
MINNESOTA				5 Addabbo	Y	Y	N	15 Walter	X	✓	X	8 Smith	X	Y	N
8 Blatnik	Y	Y	N	8 Anfuso	Y	N	X	29 Corbett	N	Y	Y	5 Tuck	N	Y	Y
4 Karth	Y	N	N	24 Buckley	✓	X	X	8 Curtin	N	Y	Y	10 Broybill	X	Y	Y
6 Marshall	N	N	N	12 Carey	✓	X	X	9 Dague	N	Y	Y	6 Poff	N	Y	Y
7 Andersen	N	Y	Y	11 Celler	✓	N	N	12 Fenton	N	✓	✓	WASHINGTON			
5 Judd	N	Y	Y	7 Delaney	✓	Y	N	27 Fulton	N	Y	Y	3 Hansen	Y	Y	N
9 Langen	N	Y	Y	19 Farbstein	✓	N	N	23 Gavin	N	Y	Y	7 Magnuson	N	Y	Y
3 MacGregor	Y	Y	Y	23 Gilbert	✓	N	N	19 Goodling	N	Y	Y	5 Horan	N	Y	Y
2 Nelsen	N	Y	✓	22 Healey	✓	N	N	24 Kearns	N	Y	Y	4 May	N	✓	✓
1 Quie	N	Y	Y	6 Holtzman	✓	N	N	7 Milliken	N	Y	Y	1 Pelly	N	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI				10 Kelly	N	Y	N	16 Kunkel	N	Y	Y	6 Tollefson	N	Y	Y
1 Abernethy	N	Y	Y	9 Keogh	✓	N	X	22 Saylor	N	Y	Y	2 Westland	N	?	✓
6 Colmer	N	Y	N	13 Multer	Y	X	X	17 Schneebeli	N	Y	Y	WEST VIRGINIA			
3 Smith	N	Y	N	16 Powell	✓	X	N	13 Schweiker	N	Y	Y	3 Bailey	N	Y	N
2 Whitten	N	Y	?	14 Rooney	✓	N	N	10 Scranton	N	Y	Y	4 Hechler	Y	N	N
4 Williams	X	✓	✓	20 Ryan	Y	N	N	20 Van Zandt	N	Y	Y	5 Kee	Y	Y	?
5 Winstead	N	Y	Y	18 Santangelo	Y	N	N	18 Whalley	?	Y	Y	6 Slack	Y	Y	N
MISSOURI				21 Zelenko	Y	X	X	Philadelphia City				2 Staggers	Y	Y	Y
5 Bolling	?	N	?	25 Fino	✓	Y	✓	1 Barrett	Y	N	N	1 Moore	N	Y	Y
9 Cannon	N	Y	N	4 Halpern	?	Y	Y	3 Byrne	Y	N	N	WISCONSIN			
6 Hull	N	Y	N	17 Lindsay	Y	Y	Y	2 Granahan	Y	Y	N	9 Johnson	N	N	N
8 Ichord	N	Y	?	15 Ray	N	Y	Y	5 Green	Y	N	N	2 Kastenmeier	Y	N	N
10 Jones	N	Y	N	NORTH CAROLINA				4 Nix	Y	N	N	5 Reuss	✓	N	N
11 Karsten	Y	N	N	9 Alexander	N	Y	N	6 Tall	Y	N	X	4 Zablocki	N	Y	N
11 Moulder	X	?	X	1 Bonner	N	Y	N	RHODE ISLAND				8 Byrnes	N	Y	Y
4 Randall	Y	Y	N	4 Cooley	?	Y	N	2 Fogarty	✓	N	N	7 Laird	N	Y	Y
3 Sullivan	Y	Y	N	2 Fountain	N	Y	N	1 St. Germain	✓	N	N	10 O'Konski	?	?	?
2 Curtis	Y	Y	Y	3 Henderson	N	Y	N	SOUTH CAROLINA				1 Schadeberg	N	Y	Y
7 Hall	X	Y	Y	8 Kitchin	N	Y	Y	4 Ashmore	N	Y	Y	3 Thomson	N	Y	Y
MONTANA				6 Kornegay	N	Y	N	3 Dorn	N	✓	✓	6 Van Pelt	N	Y	Y
1 Olsen	Y	N	N	7 Lennon	X	Y	N	5 Hemphill	N	Y	N	WYOMING			
2 Battin	N	Y	Y									AL Harrison	N	Y	Y

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

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Week ending June 16, 1961 -- PAGE 1015

CQ Senate Votes 64 through 69.

Senate Continues Voting on Administration Housing Bill, Deletes \$100 Million 'Open Space' Authorization, 46-42

64. S 1922. Housing Act of 1961, authorizing \$6.2 billion in loans or grants for existing and new housing programs. Capehart (R Ind.) amendment to reduce by \$700 million the \$2.5 billion authorized for urban renewal grants. Rejected 38-55 (D 14-46; R 24-9), June 8, 1961. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 978)
65. S 1922. Humphrey (D Minn.) amendment to raise from two-thirds to three-fourths the federal share of the cost of urban renewal projects in distressed area cities with a population under 150,000. Rejected 43-51 (D 39-23; R 4-28), June 8, 1961. The President did not take a position on the amendment.
66. S 1922. Lausche (D Ohio) amendment to delete the authorization for \$50 million in grants for mass transportation demonstration projects. Rejected 44-46 (D 22-38; R 22-8), June 8, 1961. The President did not take a position on the amendment.
67. S 1922. Humphrey (D Minn.) motion to table (kill) a motion by Dirksen (R Ill.) to reconsider the vote by which the Lausche amendment (above) was rejected. Tabling motion agreed to 47-41 (D 40-18; R 7-23), June 8, 1961. The President did not take a position on the motion.
68. S 1922. Javits (R N.Y.) amendment to permit direct loans to veterans in "housing credit shortage areas" instead of limiting the program to rural areas and small cities. Rejected 28-59 (D 23-35; R 5-24), June 8, 1961. The President did not take a position on the amendment.
69. S 1922. Case (R S.D.) amendment to delete the authorization of \$100 million to assist in creating "open space" areas in and around urban centers. Agreed to 46-42 (D 22-37; R 24-5), June 8, 1961. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

TOTAL							DEMOCRATIC							REPUBLICAN						
Vote No.	64	65	66	67	68	69	Vote No.	64	65	66	67	68	69	Vote No.	64	65	66	67	68	69
Yea	38	43	44	47	28	46	Yea	14	39	22	40	23	22	Yea	24	4	22	7	5	24
Nay	55	51	46	41	59	42	Nay	46	23	38	18	35	37	Nay	9	28	8	23	24	5

TOTAL							DEMOCRATIC							REPUBLICAN						
Vote No.	64	65	66	67	68	69	Vote No.	64	65	66	67	68	69	Vote No.	64	65	66	67	68	69
Yea	38	43	44	47	28	46	Yea	14	39	22	40	23	22	Yea	24	4	22	7	5	24
Nay	55	51	46	41	59	42	Nay	46	23	38	18	35	37	Nay	9	28	8	23	24	5

ALABAMA							INDIANA							NEBRASKA						
Hill	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Hartke	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Curtis	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
Sparkman	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Capehart	Y	?	Y	N	N	Y	Hruska	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
ALASKA							IOWA							NEVADA						
Bartlett	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Hickenlooper	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Bible	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
Gruening	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Miller	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Cannon	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
ARIZONA							KANSAS							NEW HAMPSHIRE						
Hayden	✓	Y	N	?	N	N	Carlson	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Bridges	✓	X	✓	X	-	✓
Goldwater	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	Schoeppel	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Cotton	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
ARKANSAS							KENTUCKY							NEW JERSEY						
Fulbright	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Cooper	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Williams	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
McClellan	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Morton	Y	Y	Y	N	✓	✓	Case	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
CALIFORNIA							LOUISIANA							NEW MEXICO						
Engle	N	Y	N	Y	X	N	Ellender	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Anderson	X	✓	X	✓	-	X
Kuchel	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Long	N	N	N	?	Y	N	Chavez	X	✓	X	✓	-	X
COLORADO							MAINE							NEW YORK						
Carroll	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Muskie	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Javits	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Allott	Y	N	✓	X	X	✓	Smith	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Keating	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
CONNECTICUT							MARYLAND							NORTH CAROLINA						
Dodd	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Beall	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Ervin	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
Bush	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Butler	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Jordan	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
DELAWARE							MASSACHUSETTS							NORTH DAKOTA						
Boggs	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Smith	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Burdick	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Williams	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Saltonstall	Y	N	?	?	?	?	Young	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
FLORIDA							MICHIGAN							OHIO						
Holland	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Hart	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Lausche	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
Smathers	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	McNamara	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Young	N	N	N	Y	N	N
GEORGIA							MINNESOTA							OKLAHOMA						
Russell	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Humphrey	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Kerr	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Talmadge	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	McCarthy	N	Y	N	Y	✓	X	Monroney	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
HAWAII							MISSISSIPPI							OREGON						
Long	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Eastland	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Morse	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Fong	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Stennis	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Neuberger	X	Y	X	✓	✓	X
IDAHO							MISSOURI							PENNSYLVANIA						
Church	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Long	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Clark	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Duorsbak	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Symington	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Scott	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
ILLINOIS							MONTANA							RHODE ISLAND						
Douglas	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Mansfield	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Pastore	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Dirksen	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Metcalf	N	Y	X	✓	-	X	Pell	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N

Democrats in this type; Republicans in italics

Senate Approves \$6.1 Billion Housing Authorization After Voting, 47-42, to Restore 40-Year Mortgage Plan

70. S 1922. Housing Act of 1961. Capehart (R Ind.) motion to table (kill) the pending Sparkman substitute amendment (RC 74, below). Tabling motion rejected 42-46 (D 17-42; R 25-4), June 8, 1961. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 978)
71. S 1922. Bush (R Conn.) amendment to modify the Sparkman substitute amendment (below) by limiting below-the-market-rate rental housing loans to families displaced by government action. Rejected 45-46 (D 17-43; R 28-3), June 8, 1961. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.
72. S 1922. Morse (D Ore.) motion to table (kill) a Gore (D Tenn.) amendment to modify the Sparkman substitute amendment (below) by reducing the term of sales housing loans to 30 years. Tabling motion agreed to 47-45 (D 42-19; R 5-26), June 8, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.
73. S 1922. Mansfield (D Mont.) motion to table (kill) a Capehart (R Ind.) motion to recommit the bill to committee with instructions to report it back to the Senate within 10 days. Tabling motion agreed to 60-33 (D 52-10; R 8-23), June 8, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.
74. S 1922. Sparkman (D Ala.) substitute amendment to restore in modified form the moderate-income housing provisions deleted by the Gore (D Tenn.) amendment. (RC 62, Weekly Report p. 969) Agreed to 47-42 (D 43-15; R 4-27), June 8, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.
75. S 1922. Passage of the bill, authorizing \$6.1 billion in housing programs. Passed 64-25 (D 52-8; R 12-17), June 12, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

TOTAL							DEMOCRATIC							REPUBLICAN						
Vote No.	70	71	72	73	74	75	Vote No.	70	71	72	73	74	75	Vote No.	70	71	72	73	74	75
Yes	42	45	47	60	47	64	Yes	17	17	42	52	43	52	Yes	25	28	5	8	4	12
No	46	46	45	33	42	25	No	42	43	19	10	15	8	No	4	3	26	23	27	17

10 1 1 1 1 1						10 1 1 1 1 1						10 1 1 1 1 1						Y Record Vote For (yea). ✓ Paired For. ‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For. N Record Vote Against (nay). X Paired Against. - Announced Against, CQ Poll Against. ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.
																		10 1 1 1 1 1
ALABAMA						INDIANA						NEBRASKA						SOUTH CAROLINA Johnston N N Y Y Y Y Thurmond Y Y N N N N SOUTH DAKOTA Case Y Y N N N N Mundt Y Y N N N N TENNESSEE Gore Y Y N Y N Y Kefauver N N Y Y Y Y TEXAS Blakley ? ? ? ? ? ? Yarborough N N Y Y Y Y UTAH Moss N N Y Y Y Y Bennett Y Y N N N N VERMONT Aiken ✓ Y N N N Y Prouty Y Y N N N X VIRGINIA Byrd N N Y N N N Robertson Y Y N N N N WASHINGTON Jackson N N Y Y Y Y Magnuson N N Y Y Y Y WEST VIRGINIA Byrd N N Y Y Y Y Randolph N N Y Y Y Y WISCONSIN Proxmire N N Y Y Y Y Wiley Y Y N N N Y WYOMING Hickey N N Y Y Y Y McGee N N Y Y Y Y
Hill N N Y Y ✓ Y						Hartke N N Y Y Y Y					Curtis Y Y N N N N							
Sparkman N N Y Y Y Y						Capehart Y Y N N N N					Hruska Y ✓ X X X X							
ALASKA						IOWA					NEVADA							
Bartlett N N Y Y Y Y						Hickenlooper Y Y N N N N					Bible N N Y Y Y Y							
Greening N N Y Y Y Y						Miller Y Y N N N N					Cannon N N Y Y Y Y							
ARIZONA						KANSAS					NEW HAMPSHIRE							
Hayden N N Y Y Y Y						Carlson Y Y N N N N					Bridges ✓ ✓ X X - X							
Goldwater ✓ ✓ - - - N						Schoeppel Y Y N N N -					Cotton Y Y N N N N							
ARKANSAS						KENTUCKY					NEW JERSEY							
Fulbright N Y N Y Y Y						Cooper ✓ Y N N N Y					Williams N N Y Y Y Y							
McClellan Y Y N N N N						Morton ✓ Y N N N ?					Case N N Y Y Y Y							
CALIFORNIA						LOUISIANA					NEW MEXICO							
Engle N N Y Y Y Y						Ellender Y N N Y N Y					Anderson X X ✓ ✓ ✓ Y							
Kuchel Y Y Y N N Y						Long N N Y Y Y Y					Chavez X X ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓							
COLORADO						MAINE					NEW YORK							
Corroll N N Y Y Y Y						Muskie N N Y Y Y Y					Javits N N Y Y Y Y							
Corroll ✓ ✓ X - X N						Smith Y Y N N N Y					Keating Y Y N Y N Y							
CONNECTICUT						MARYLAND					NORTH CAROLINA							
Dodd N N Y Y Y Y						Beall Y Y N N N Y					Ervin Y Y N Y N Y							
Bush Y Y N N N ✓						Butler Y Y N N N N					Jordan Y Y N Y N Y							
DELAWARE						MASSACHUSETTS					NORTH DAKOTA							
Boggs N Y Y Y Y Y						Smith N N Y Y Y Y					Burdick N N Y Y Y Y							
Williams Y Y N N N N						Saltonstall ‡ Y N N N N					Young Y Y N N N N							
FLORIDA						MICHIGAN					OHIO							
Holland Y Y N N N N						Hart N N Y Y Y Y					Lausche Y Y N N N X							
Smathers Y Y N Y N Y						McNamara N N N Y Y Y					Young N N Y Y ✓ Y							
GEORGIA						MINNESOTA					OKLAHOMA							
Russell Y Y N N X N						Humphrey N N Y Y Y Y					Kerr Y Y N Y N Y							
Talmadge Y Y N N N Y						McCarthy - X Y Y Y Y					Monroney Y Y N Y N Y							
HAWAII						MISSISSIPPI					OREGON							
Long N N N Y Y Y						Eastland Y Y N N X N					Morse N N Y Y Y ✓							
Fong N N N Y Y Y						Stennis Y Y N N N N					Neuberger X X Y Y Y Y							
IDAHO						MISSOURI					PENNSYLVANIA							
Church N N N Y Y Y						Lyng N N Y Y Y Y					Clark N N Y Y Y Y							
Dworshak Y Y N N N N						Symington N N Y Y Y Y					Scott Y Y N Y N Y							
ILLINOIS						MONTANA					RHODE ISLAND							
Douglas N N Y Y Y Y						Mansfield N N ✓ Y Y ✓					Pastore N N Y Y Y Y							
Dirksen Y Y N N N N						Metcalf X N Y Y Y Y					Pell N N Y Y Y Y							

Democrats in this type: *Republicans in Italics*

CQ Senate Votes 76 through 77.

Senate Approves Nomination of Morgan to Power Commission, Rejects One-Year Limitation on Billboard Control Extension

76. Nomination of Howard Morgan to be a member of the Federal Power Commission. Confirmed 57-27 (D 55-1; R 2-26), June 13, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 874)

77. HR 6713. Change the method of financing the federal-aid highway program and the authorization schedule for the National Interstate and Defense Highway program for fiscal years 1963-71. Case (R S.D.) amendment to limit to one year the pending Neuberger (D Ore.)-Cooper (R Ky.) amendment that would extend for two years the federal bonus for states that develop plans to limit billboards on interstate highways. Rejected 38-55 (D 25-35; R 13-20), June 15, 1961. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 976)

TOTAL					DEMOCRATIC					REPUBLICAN				
Vote No.		76	77		Vote No.		76	77		Vote No.		76	77	
Yea		57	38		Yea		55	25		Yea		2	13	
Nay		27	55		Nay		1	35		Nay		26	20	

76 77		76 77		76 77		Y Record Vote For (yea). ✓ Paired For. ‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For. ‡ Record Vote Against (nay). X Paired Against. - Announced Against, CQ Poll Against. ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.	
							76 77
ALABAMA		INDIANA		NEBRASKA		SOUTH CAROLINA	
Hill	Y Y	Hartke	‡ Y	Curtis	N Y		Johnston
Sparkman	Y Y	Capehart	N ?	Hruska	N Y	Thurmond	Y Y
ALASKA		IOWA		NEVADA		SOUTH DAKOTA	
Bartlett	Y N	Hickenlooper	N N	Bible	Y N	Case	N Y
Gruening	Y N	Miller	N N	Cannon	Y N	Mundt	N Y
ARIZONA		KANSAS		NEW HAMPSHIRE		TENNESSEE	
Hayden	Y Y	Carlson	N N	Bridges	X Y	Gore	Y N
Goldwater	X ‡	Schoeppel	N Y	Cotton	N N	Kefauver	Y N
ARKANSAS		KENTUCKY		NEW JERSEY		TEXAS	
Fulbright	Y Y	Cooper	N N	Williams	Y N	Yarborough	Y N
McClellan	Y Y	Morton	✓ Y	Case	Y N	Tower	Y
CALIFORNIA		LOUISIANA		NEW MEXICO		UTAH	
Engle	Y N	Ellender	✓ Y	Anderson	Y N	Moss	Y Y
Kuchel	N N	Long	Y Y	Chavez	‡ ‡	Bennett	N N
COLORADO		MAINE		NEW YORK		VERMONT	
Carroll	Y N	Muskie	Y N	Javits	N N	Aiken	N N
Allott	N N	Smith	N N	Keating	N N	Prouty	N N
CONNECTICUT		MARYLAND		NORTH CAROLINA		VIRGINIA	
Dodd	Y N	Beall	N Y	Ervin	Y Y	Byrd	? N
Hush	? N	Butler	X Y	Jordan	? Y	Robertson	Y N
DELAWARE		MASSACHUSETTS		NORTH DAKOTA		WASHINGTON	
Boggs	N N	Smith	Y N	Burdick	Y N	Jackson	Y N
Williams	N N	Saltonstall	X ?	Young	Y N	Magnuson	Y N
FLORIDA		MICHIGAN		OHIO		WEST VIRGINIA	
Holland	Y Y	Hart	Y ?	Lausche	Y N	Byrd	Y Y
Smathers	N Y	McNamara	Y ‡	Young	Y N	Randolph	Y Y
GEORGIA		MINNESOTA		OKLAHOMA		WISCONSIN	
Russell	Y Y	Humphrey	Y Y	Kerr	✓ Y	Proxmire	Y N
Talmadge	Y Y	McCarthy	‡ ‡	Monroney	Y Y	Wiley	? Y
HAWAII		MISSISSIPPI		OREGON		WYOMING	
Long	Y N	Eastland	Y Y	Morse	Y N	Hickey	Y N
Fong	N N	Stennis	Y Y	Neuberger	Y N	McGee	Y N
IDAHO		MISSOURI		PENNSYLVANIA			
Church	✓ N	Long	Y N	Clark	Y N		
Dworshak	N Y	Symington	Y N	Scott	N N		
ILLINOIS		MONTANA		RHODE ISLAND			
Douglas	Y N	Mansfield	Y Y	Pastore	Y N		
Dirksen	N Y	Metcalf	Y N	Pell	Y N		

Democrats in this type; Republicans in italics

Committee Hearings

- June 20 -- ADDITIONAL ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE (HR 6360, S 1456) House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Commerce and Finance Subc.
- June 20-22 -- SUPPLEMENTAL AIR CARRIERS (HR 7318, 7512) House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Transportation and Aeronautics Subc.
- June 21-22 -- PROPOSED DEPARTMENT OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND HOUSING (S 1633) Senate Government Operations, Reorganization Subc.
- June 21-22 -- PROMOTE THE FOREIGN COMMERCE OF THE U.S. (S 1729) Senate Commerce.
- June 28 -- AMENDMENTS TO THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS ACT (S 2034) Senate Commerce, Communications Subc.
- June 27-29 -- SEC INVESTIGATION OF SECURITIES EXCHANGES (H J Res 438) House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Commerce and Finance Subc.

Political Events

- July 11 -- VIRGINIA GUBERNATORIAL PRIMARY. If no candidate receives a majority, runoff will be held Aug. 15.

Other Events

- June 19 -- Interstate Commerce Commission opens hearings on proposed merger of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad with Chesapeake and Ohio Railway.
- June 20-22 -- NATIONAL RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE ASSN. and the AMERICAN POWER ASSN. Management Institute, Holiday Inn, Indianapolis, Ind.
- June 25-30 -- NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSN., 99th convention and 40th Representative Assembly, Atlantic City, N.J.
- June 26 -- ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTORS INTERNATIONAL UNION (AFL-CIO), convention, Statler Hilton Hotel, Boston.
- July 3-6 -- TOWNSEND CLUBS OF AMERICA, 21st Annual Convention, Grand Rapids, Mich.
- July 6-Aug. 20 -- NATIONAL RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE ASSN. and the AMERICAN POWER ASSN., "Summer School of the West", Elkhorn Lodge, Estes Park, Colo.
- July 10-16 -- NATIONAL ASSN. FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE, 52nd annual convention, Philadelphia Convention Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.
- July 23-28 -- NATIONAL FEDERATION OF BUSINESS & PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUBS INC., national annual convention, Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
- Aug. 7-11 -- UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBING AND PIPE FITTING INDUSTRY OF THE U. S. AND CANADA (AFL-CIO), Convention, Muehlebach Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.
- Aug. 14-18 -- BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL, SOFT DRINK AND DISTILLERY WORKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION (AFL-CIO), convention, Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif.
- Aug. 15-18 -- NATIONAL RURAL LETTER CARRIERS' ASSN., 57th annual convention, Dinkler Plaza Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.
- Aug. 20-26 -- DISABLED VETERANS OF AMERICA, annual convention, Hotel Sheraton Jefferson, St. Louis, Mo.
- Sept. 9-14 -- AMERICAN LEGION, national convention, Denver, Colo.
- Sept. 10-12 -- NATIONAL AERONAUTIC ASSN., 1961 annual meeting, Westbury, Long Island, New York.
- Sept. 11 -- AMALGAMATED ASSN. OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA (AFL-CIO), convention, King Edward Hotel, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
- Sept. 11-15 -- INTERNATIONAL UNION OF WOOD, WIRE AND METAL LATHERS, (AFL-CIO), convention, Sheraton Park Hotel, Wash., D.C.
- Sept. 17-20 -- NATIONAL DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION ASSN., convention, Denver Hilton Hotel, Denver.
- Sept. 19 -- ALLIED INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL UNION (AFL-CIO), convention, Chicago, Ill.
- Sept. 20-24 -- AIR FORCE ASSN., 15th annual convention and Aerospace Panorama, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Sept. 20-22 -- NATIONAL ASSN. OF MOTOR BUS OWNERS, convention, Drake Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Check your Congressional Quarterly Almanacs for additional details and background information on the news of Congress appearing in the Weekly Reports. Published since 1945, the CQ Almanac is fully indexed and cross referenced.



The Week In Congress

Whips at Work How much all-out support can President Kennedy expect from the 263 Democrats in the House? CQ analyzed 15 "party-line" roll calls and found that only 89 Democrats (including seven of the 20 party whips) turned out to vote the "party line" each and every time. At the other end of the scale, 51 Southerners -- including four assistant whips -- voted against the "party line" from five to 12 times. The evidence (duplicated on the Republican side) underscored the limitations of the whip system in enforcing party regularity on the controversial issues of the day. (Page 992)

Around the Capitol

President Kennedy proposed a major permanent overhaul of the unemployment compensation system, including increased employer payments, compulsory minimum state benefits with tax losses for states not complying, and federal grants to augment state programs during high unemployment.... The Supreme Court handed down decisions relating to the Communist party and a nuclear power plant, and the Justice Department suffered a rebuff in a Virginia school segregation case. (Page 984)

Floor Action

The Senate approved the President's housing bill, passed the highway bill with a provision for billboard control and confirmed two nominations to the Federal Power Commission.... Congress sent to the President a \$12,571,000,000 authorization for military procurement and an \$893,947,750 military construction authorization.... The House modified the Mallory rule on admissibility of evidence, rejected Reorganization Plan I (FCC), accepted Reorganization Plan II (SEC), and voted \$626,958,000 for the Commerce Department and the President's Office for fiscal 1962. (Pages 975-83)

Political Developments

A Maine redistricting bill, signed into law June 9, reduces the state from three to two Congressional Districts, throwing Reps. Peter A. Garland (R) and Stanley R. Tupper (R) into the same district... Sen. John G. Tower (R Texas) and Rep. J. Edward Roush (D Ind.) took their seats, bringing the 87th Congress to full strength for the first time. (Page 985, 1002)

Roll-Call Votes

HOUSE: Mallory rule; FCC, SEC reorganization, p. 1014.

SENATE: Housing, p. 1016, 1017; Morgan nomination, billboard control, p. 1018.

National Parks

Interior Secretary Stewart L. Udall predicts the 1960s may be the "last chance" to create large parks for recreation and wildlife use and has recommended a major expansion of the National Park System to meet the needs of the expanding population. Congress was expected to approve establishment of one or two parks within the year, and perhaps many more during the decade. (Page 999)

In the Committees

Senate Committees reported a bill to extend excise and corporate income taxes and a bill providing for an expanded water pollution control program... a House committee ordered reported an Administration bill temporarily raising the national debt limit.... Hearings were held on the possible effects of television on juvenile behavior, and bills to establish a manpower retraining program, extend the Mexican farm labor program, set up an Urban Affairs Department, amend the National Defense Education Act, reorganize the FCC, and revise the tax laws. (Pages 986-991)

Aid to Airports

Before Congress goes home, it must act on extension of the Federal Airport Act, a 15-year-old program of federal grants to state and local authorities for constructing and modernizing public airports. The Act was a subject of controversy between Democratic Congresses and President Eisenhower in the 1950s, but the Kennedy Administration has asked for enough further funds to satisfy most of the program's backers. A CQ fact sheet explains the program and shows how much each state would receive if the Administration bill is passed. (Page 1000)

